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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Lausanne Waits on Frankness

President Helps Relief Bill

Nations Balk on Hoover Cut

Japan Has Manchukuo Puzzle

Spain Offers New Peace Plan

Parks Honor Stephen Mather

SUCCESS of the reparations conference hinges not upon money but upon what men will admit they think of things back of reparations. Germany will agree to pay a substantial sum if the charge regarding war guilt is expunged and the Reich is accorded equality with other nations in the new world order. Germany will accept a new agreement only if this cancels all old ones. Equality in armaments is involved, but the struggling statesmen have not seen how this could much longer be deferred. Settlement will be at hand, the delegates believe, when the powers can sign a certain formula—when they can announce in public what they are all already thinking in private.

¶ Congressional leaders and President Hoover work together earnestly in amending the huge $2,100,000,000 relief bill so as to make it acceptable to all. The promise is that a measurably satisfactory relief law will soon be performing its beneficent functions. And the country will applaud the White House's choice of the proper tool—conciliation scissors instead of the veto bludgeon to meet a growing emergency.

¶ President Hoover's proposed one-third arms cut is being battled desperately by unwilling nations at Geneva. The Disarmament Conference Bureau works on a report to precede a long adjournment. Sir John Simon of Britain, who leads opposition to the Hoover plan, is writing a section of the report to praise the American program as a valuable contribution. Hugh Gibson is fighting to have the conference declare in favor of the Hoover cut idea, but with doubtful success. Europe, staggering under its terrific arms burden, seems still to postpone the day of relief—through fear, to prefer to cling to its burden.

¶ Japan installs Count Yasuya Uchida as Foreign Minister in the presence of the Emperor and hands him the difficult problem of recognition or no recognition for Manchukuo. The Government claims it is being forced by public sentiment toward recognition of the puppet state it has set up in Manchuria. Britain is believed to have advised Japan against this, and Lord Lytton's League Commission, now in Tokyo, would welcome no such action in the midst of its investigation. Japan shares the experience of Frankenstein and others—it hardly knows what to do in the presence of a creature of its own upbuilding.

¶ The Atlantic Ocean shrivels again. Fliers James Mattern and Bennett Griffin leave New York at morning, leave Newfoundland at evening, 18 hours later land in Berlin. In a week they expect to be home—having circled the globe. Poor littling globe!

¶ President Hoover, appealing to Congress for $120,000 to continue the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, bases request on sound reasons. He points out that this committee, headed by Walter S. Gifford, has secured coöperation of industry and labor, of national social welfare organizations, has mobilized large voluntary funds and administered local resources to the best advantage. Gifford needs a little help so he can give more big help in a big way.

¶ Spain announces that it will soon offer the nations a new kind of peace plan through its World Peace League. Madrid holds that peace has not been achieved through the League of Nations or disarmament, and that the new plan will offer a start from the ground up. In this new view peace is to be sought not through international conferences, but through the education of youth. Spain has already shown its earnest feeling on this subject—its new Constitution is the only one in existence that bluntly forbids war.

¶ Grateful America honors Stephen Tyng Mather, founder and first Director of the National Parks Service. Bronze plaques are unveiled in many of the parks and Mather Memorial Highway is opened in the Cascade Mountains in Washington. A series of ceremonies concludes Sunday morning, July 10, in Sequoia National Park, California, with an appreciation and eulogy by Ralph L. Phelps, Assistant to Director of the National Parks Service Horace M. Albright, other tributes, and sanctuary music by the Bohemian Club, to be broadcast over a national network from 9:15 to 10:15 Pacific standard time—three hours later in the east. The plaques explain Stephen Tyng Mather, who made the people to know their parks, in a sentence—"There will never come an end to the good that he has done."

Begins Foreign Office Leadership in Japan

The Christian Science Monitor
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COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA

Uchida Defers Stand on Rule In Manchukuo

Public Opinion in Japan Exerts Pressure for Early Recognition

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 6—Count Yasuya Uchida arrived last night and was installed as Foreign Minister in the presence of the Emperor today. After assuming charge of the Foreign Office, he announced in an interview that he would receive the members of the Lytton commission tomorrow for an exchange of greetings and views.

A spokesman said Count Uchida would not announce his attitude in regard to the burning question of the immediate recognition of Manchukuo until he had studied the question further. It is recalled, however, that Count Uchida previously told the press he favors early recognition, which seems probable, in view of the increasing pressure of Japanese public opinion.

It was admitted at the Foreign Office that agitation for recognition may force the hand of the Government, which desires to delay the matter at least until the Lytton commission leaves the Orient.

It is learned that the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was interviewed by the British Ambassador some days ago, merely expressed his opinion when he said immediate recognition was not contemplated.

In this connection the Foreign Office stated today: "The Japanese Government never pledged itself either to the League or any third party regarding the time when Japan would extend recognition to Manchuko."

Chinese Customs Deficit Laid to Recent Seizure

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 6—Sir Frederick Maze, director of Chinese customs, reports a June deficit "owing to the seizure of the Manchurian revenue." The payment of loan obligations exceeded receipts by approximately $30,000 gold. Sir Frederick warned that a slight further reduction in revenue "due to any one of a number of causes will thus affect payment of customs commitments."

Despite the Government's precarious financial position the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lo Wen-kan, declared the Chinese cannot accept Tokyo's proposed compromise on the Manchurian customs dispute which "would involve recognition of Manchukuo and the eventual collapse of Chinese customs."

Manchukuo offered to pay Manchuria's share of foreign loan commitments if the Chinese conceded Manchukuo surplus revenues.

While the loss of Manchurian revenues is important, financial exports declare that Communist activities in the Yangtze valley which are stifling trade are probably the principal factor in reducing revenues.

Nanking is strenuously endeavoring to finance a campaign to break the Communist stranglehold on trade, but so far has been unable to discover the necessary additional revenues. Nanking at present is unable to pay its civil and military employees and is incurring a heavy deficit monthly.

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THINGS PRESENT

Mr. Abbot speaks plainly about "Al" Smith's leadership in his "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page. (This feature appears Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.)

Imagine a gardener giving the world the idea of reinforced concrete! See the Pathfinders (capsule form of the old One-Minute Biographies) on the Daily Features page.

Here is a line husbands will find joy in showing to wives: "One method of present-day thrift is to select our clothes with an eye to the future, so that styles we select now will survive the passing of the months." And there is more like it in "In Praise of Frugality" on the Fashions and Dressmaking page.

AND THINGS TO COME

What Emerson had to say about manners is in store for you on the Home Forum tomorrow.

Thursday, of course, brings the Young Folks' page; also the interesting feature "Scouting the World Around," tomorrow's installment being devoted to European Girl Guides.

LANGUAGE ISSUE LOOMS LARGE AMONG MALTESE

Both Lord Strickland and Governor Severely Criticized Over Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALETTA, Malta—The question of whether English or Italian shall be the official language of Malta looms large in the problems of the Nationalist Cabinet which has just taken office.

In the lengthy agitation which led up to the defeat of the Constitutionalists there was criticism both of the legality of the actions of the Government under Lord Strickland, and of the actions of the Governor, who, as guardian of the Constitution, should not have allowed its continued violation, according to these critics.

The discontent in the ranks of the Nationalist Party found expression in strong outbursts of anti-British character; that was, in the party's view, the only way to bring home to the British authorities their dissatisfaction for the partisan support they gave to Lord Strickland.

Political Bias Charged

The Constitutionalists, on the other hand, accused the Nationalists of systematically boycotting all the proceedings of their Administration, thus preventing the Government from being carried on. They further accused the Maltese judicature of bringing political bias into the law, and finally, they strongly maintained that the Nationalist Party was pro-Italian and disloyal to the British Crown.

This last charge, it may be noted, has been found to be without serious foundation by the Royal Commission which recently investigated the Maltese situation. The Commissioners affirmed in their report that Malta, without distinction of parties, was "emphatically loyal" to the British Empire.

The desire of the Nationalist Party to maintain the Italian language as the cultural language of Malta is strongly opposed by the Constitutional and Labor Parties, who wish to see it replaced by the Maltese language in the law courts, in public acts and in the debates and proceedings of the local parliament.

Opinions widely differ as to the period when Italian was introduced

(Continued on Page , Column)

Model Village As Memorial To Woosung Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, China — A "heroes' village" will be erected near Shanghai in memory of the Chinese soldiers who perished in the recent Sino-Japanese conflict at Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung.

In this new community the families of the soldiers will find new and permanent homes. It will be more or less a conglomeration of families for many of them will come from various sections of the country where they speak different dialects and have different customs, foods and habits.

Instead of builidng a mausoleum which cannot be used, the Chinese will establish this village as a little world by itself, serving many useful purposes, with schools, modern houses, public library, playgrounds, amusement places and parks. A separate municipal government will control the police system and the public utilities.

Chinese industrialists will be asked to build small factories in this community to supply the people with work while smaller shops will train the younger boys and girls some art or trade. Tailor shops, general stores and grocery stores will be run by these people.

It is believed that this new "heroes' village" will be far superior to any pension system or monument. The funds are now being raised by nte Chinese government and other organizations.

New Jersey Idle End Park Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., July 6—The dedication of The Glen, Glen Ridge's park, recently completed from neglected borough property near the Lackawanna Railroad Station as a project to aid the unemployed, was celebrated last week by a gathering of citizens unexceeded in the history of this borough.

The park, while of major importance to the borough, is but one of many projects instituted to aid the unemployed, bring improvements to the community, and keep taxes as low as possible, all the work of the Glen Ridge Home Owners' Committee, formed four months ago through authorization by the borough council and appointment by the Mayor, Mr. John H. Koch, to "steer" the community out of the repression.

A new borough hall was recently erected to serve as part of a new civic center, which, with a fire and police building adjoining, cost about $250,000. The banks of Tony's Brook, a stream running through the area, were walled with stone, graded and planted, and the old fire house was converted into an athletic building for boys, while a similar building was erected for girls at the Glen Ridge Athletic Field.

Berlin Links Reparations Pact To Cancellation of 'War Guilt'

Demand for Equality With All of the Other Nations Includes Armament—Formula Must Be in Words Satisfactory to France

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., July 6—Solution of the reparations problem now depends almost entirely upon finding a formula which will recognize Germany's right to equality with all of the other nations in a new world order.

In return for this political recognition the Berlin spokesmen will increase their offer of payment from 2,000,000,000 marks to 2,600,000,000, or perhaps 3,000,000,000.

The Germans request two things—first, that the opening sections of the reparations protocol shall contain a statement declaring that all previous reparations agreements and declarations are superseded.

By declarations Berlin means Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, which affirms Germany's war guilt as a reason for reparations payments. Berlin insists that if reparations are canceled then the war guilt charge, which is the excuse for reparations, should also be canceled.

The logic of this position is widely recognized here. Naturally any new reparations agreement wipes out the old. The only difficulty comes in finding the exact words which will satisfy Germany without arousing France.

The second German desire is for recognition of the right to equality in armaments. Here again the declaration from the powers at Geneva is believed adequate. Yesterday Sir John Simon was charged by the Disarmament Conference's steering committee to draft a declaration summarizing the results of the first phase of the conference. A clear statement of the position regarding Germany's claim should logically come in his declaration.

The fact that the powers are drafting a new disarmament treaty means that the old unilateral discriminations of Versailles are scrapped. Surely the British Foreign Secretary and the conference can find terms in which to express the new position which will satisfy Germany.

Indeed all that is necessary is to put into words what is already the fact. As one high German official said today, "That is what jurists are for."

Meanwhile the British unofficial expert, Sir Walter Layton, has evolved a new method for Germany's payment to European recovery which is warmly welcomed by the Reich delegation. Instead of establishing a three-year moratorium and providing German bonds after that date, he proposes that of the final payment of 2,600,000,000 marks the first portion of 1,600,000,-

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DETROIT DROPS 17,800 FAMILIES FROM AID ROLLS

Lack of Funds Prompts Commission to Cut Off All but Acute Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, July 6—Opening of Detroit's new fiscal year revealed problems of the city's widely discussed $30,000,000 welfare department. It appears to have broken down after a stormy two years.

It was announced by Mr. Guy A. Durgan, president of the Welfare Commission, that 17,800 families would be stricken from the rolls. This would leave, he said, only 5900 acute cases involving old age, nonsupport and desertion. The larger number represents Detroit's unemployment problem. Reports show that more than 2000 of such dependents have dropped out of their own accord during the last few weeks, as jobs increased.

Mayor Frank Murphy was attending the Democratic convention in Chicago when he heard of the order to eliminate the 17,800 names. He hastened back, and during a stay of a few hours, demanded that the names be restored. He said he believed the city would get aid from the Government. The Common Council has turned down pleas for supplementary funds, and Mr. G. Hall Roosevelt, controller, has told the commission there is nothing his department can do.

The Mayor's generous gesture, made in the face of the fact that there are no funds in sight, banks and private institutions already having refused to buy the city's welfare bonds, was countered by Dr. Alexander W. Blain of the Welfare Commission. He declared that any effort now to maintain large-scale relief is "only putting off the blow-up which is bound to come. We cannot continue without knowing where the money is to come from."

Plans to reduce the welfare roll followed closely on public revelation of the inside workings of the department, which is manned by more than 400 salaried employees. The Controller's books show that a large section of these had their salaries raised, right in the midst of the depression, from $1800 to $2400, by an "automobile allowance," though many of them never owned or used a car.

Taxpayer groups, which for months have been assailing the city hall as being extravagant and wasteful and giving more attention to political expediency than to economy, have contended that to weed out the welfare roll would bring many adjustments, as was the case in closing Fisher Lodge, where 1200 homeless men were sheltered and fed.

City officials, reluctant to see this block of voters scattered, closed the lodge only after a ruling had been obtained from the corporation counsel that the men would not lose their votes if they accepted the offer to move to the county infirmary.

EXPLORATION PARTY STARTS MAYAN QUEST

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 6 (AP)—Mr. Lawrence T. K. Griswold, archeologist and Mayan explorer, with a party of natural scientists and a motion picture company, leaves today for Yucatan, where a 400-mile trek through the jungles will be started in search of a lost Maya city in Guatemala.

Mr. Griswold said he had tentatively located the city, which will be the primary object of the search by flying over the territory in an airplane. The expedition also will explore the swampy basin of the Usumacinto River, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico

GENEVA DRAFTS HOOVER SALUTE ON ARMS PLAN

Conference's Adjournment Until Fall Expected Within Fortnight

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 6—Leaders of the Disarmament Conference were preparing today to terminate the first phase of the conference with a salute of honor to the Hoover proposals.

At the conclusion of a long private session last night the conference's bureau decided to prepare a declaration praising the American program and recognizing it as a valuable contribution to the work of the conference.

Sir John Simon of Britain was charged with drafting this declaration and today he was occupied in visiting the chief delegations to learn their views on what it should contain.

The American delegation has already prepared its draft of a declaration which would commit the conference to adoption of "the principle" of a one-third cut in armaments. But it is improbable that the Americans will succeed in obtaining acceptance of their formula.

In accordance with the bureau's instructions the declaration will also include a statement that the naval and effectives features of the Hoover proposals are of such importance as to require long consideration by the powers concerned.

The third part of the declaration will enumerate the points on which the conference finds itself in virtual agreement, such as abolition of gas and bacteriological warfare, restriction of air bombardment, and establishment of an international commission for the supervision of disarmament.

When Sir John is ready with his draft the general commission will convene again to discuss its adoption. Then the conference will adjourn for a holiday of several months. Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, head of the American delegataion, is urging reconvening on a definite date in November, but other conference leaders appear to favor a longer suspension. Meanwhile the general commission meets Thursday to permit the smaller countries to express their views on the Hoover plan. Adjournment is now expected within a fortnight.

The special Assembly today invited Turkey to become a member of the League of Nations. Delegations vied in announcing satisfaction at the prospect of having the Turks join the League and in forecasting the great contribution to world peace which Turkey's entry will make. The Assembly reconvenes July 18 to receive Angora's response to the invitation which, it is already indicated, will be in the affirmative.

Stimson Finds Progress Toward Disarmament

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Advised by press dispatches that the Geneva Disarmament Conference is preparing to adjourn until fall, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, yesterday expressed the opinion that the various problems which require intensive study might be considered more successfully in conferences of small groups.

Already there has been an indication that the conference can reach an agreement to establish a permanent disarmament commission, to abolish bacteriological warfare, to restrict air bombing which endangers civilians and possibly to eliminate large tanks and heavy mobile guns.

Consequently, Mr. Stimson feels there already has been considerable progress, and is hopeful private conferences will make it possible to reassemble the full gathering later with more definitely worked-out plans for scaling down navies and armies as President Hoover suggested.

AVIATORS LAND IN BERLIN ON WORLD FLIGHT

Mattern-Griffin Plane Alights 18 Hours From Newfoundland

BERLIN, July 6 (AP)—Mr. James Mattern and Capt. Bennett Griffin, American round-the-world fliers, landed at Tempelhof Airdrome at 5:40 p. m. (12:40 p. m. eastern daylight time) today.

They brought their red, white and blue ship down on the field a little more than 18 hours after leaving Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

More than two hours before they landed they had been sighted over Hanover. Usually the flight from that city is a matter of less than an hour and when they did not appear at Tempelhof within that time, those who awaited them at the field, including United States Ambassador Frederic M. Sackett, began to feel apprehensive.

It developed, however, that there was some bad weather between here and Hanover, and the globe girdlers had been obliged to go out of their way.

The Mattern-Griffen plane was the first ship flown by Americans to reach Berlin on a nonstop flight from the Western Hemisphere, and officials at the Tempelhof airdrome took note of the Stars and Stripes as the Century of Progress taxied across the field.

The crowd on hand was not very large because the time of landing generally was unknown, and an intermediate stop had been expected because of storm conditions.

The Griffin-Mattern ship was two hours and 55 minutes ahead of the Post-Gatty world flight time to this point.

Captain Griffin and Mr. Mattern took off from Harbor Grace at 5:59 p. m., eastern daylight time, yesterday.

The fliers consumed 10 hours, 37 minutes in the flight from New York to Harbor Grace, whereas Mr. Harold Gatty and Mr. Wiley Post did it in 6 hours, 52 minutes.

A thick fog delayed their arrival. Near Cape Freels they dropped a note, asking residents to point the way toward Harbor Grace. Even with this assistance, however, the fog forced them to overfly their destination 100 miles before they turned back.

Puerto Rico Ends School Sessions With Simplicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

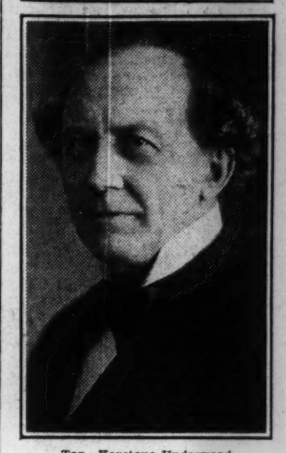
SAN JUAN, P. R.—Following a request addressed to all school authorities by Dr. José Padin, Commissioner of Education, graduation exercises in all of the public schools of the island this year attained a degree of simplicity and minimized expense never before reached. Eleven hundred students received high school diplomas while 6000 pupils completed their grammar school courses.

For the first time the commissioner issued a caution against gifts for teachers and principals from pupils as schools closed. Asserting that the island's economic condition did not warrant wasteful expense, the commissioner's advice was generally followed, with the result that there was a complete lack of ostentation in school ceremonies. Dr. Padin also took up the question of pupils bringing gifts to teachers or to principals at the end of the year.

"This custom is good," he said, "to the extent that it implies an acknowledgment on the part of the child of the kindnesses and care that he has received from the teacher, but it lent itself to censurable practices. The gift is proper when it represents an effort and a sacrifice on the part of the child. The gift ceases to be a proper one when it implies sacrifice on the part of the parents."

The fact that in previous years graduations, particularly high school exercises, have furnished the occasion for political fireworks generally of an independentista nature brought a paragraph of warning from the commissioner in his economy circular. "We are in an election year," he wrote, "and the atmosphere is saturated with the fervor that usually accompanies election strife. The public school is neutral and must remain neutral."

Prohibition Party Is Guided by Them



Top—Keystone-Underwood
Below—The Christian Science Monitor
Top—DR. D. LEIGH COLVIN, National Chairman, Prohibition Party. Bottom—DR. CLINTON N. HOWARD, Permanent Chairman, Prohibition National Convention.

Drys Demand Unity to Put Wets to Rout

Prohibition Party Says Foes Have Overshot Their Mark

Both the Prohibition Party and organized women drys declare that unity of action by friends of prohibition will defeat either repeal or modification.

The foes of prohibition, they say, have overshot their mark.

A war council of 30 prohibition groups will meet in Washington July 14 and 15 to plan their strategy for the attack on wet pronouncements.

Dry forces await, in the meantime, action on President Hoover until he makes known his stand on the Republican platform and its wet plank.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6—Foes of prohibition have overshot their mark. That was the prediction made here today at the national convention of the Prohibition Party and also by an executive committee conference of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

If friends of prohibition will stand together and vote for no candidate for any office who is not a proved dry, then efforts to modify or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act or state prohibition laws will fail, the women are agreed.

If an out-and-out referendum is taken on prohibition in the same manner as the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted to the various states for ratification, prohibition will win, the Prohibition Party convention said in a manifesto.

See Step Backward

Resubmission was deplored by both groups as unnecessary and a step backward, but if a referendum is conducted, it must be by state Legislatures in the manner the Eighteenth Amendment was written into the federal Constitution and not state conventions, they said. State conventions would be just as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

City's 'Oyster Money' Turns Business From Consternation to Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAYMOND, Wash.—"Oyster money" which has now been in circulation since the first of June in this community has turned consternation into confidence and restored buying power and employment.

The scrip comes in bills, smaller than legal tender bills, and in a lighter green with the picture of a Willapa oyster on the back and the denomination in each corner, "two bits," or "four bits," "one buck" and "five bucks."

After the two merged banks of the city had failed and the city had struggled along several months with a change shortage and diminishing trade, the Chamber of Commerce issued the "oyster money" to the amount of 10 per cent on certificates and claims on the bank. After the banks begin to pay dividends the script will be redeemed by the local chamber.

The early Indians of Willapa Bay used actual oyster shells for money, and to the white residents oysters are almost literally money. Since the Japanese oyster has been found to grow abundantly in the waters of Willapa Bay, enormous oyster beds have been developed and canneries established.

Beside providing a medium of exchange, the "oyster money" is proving an honest means of advertising. It is also found that collectors and souvenir enthusiasts are buying the money for cash.

Florida Town Sells For $100 at Auction

TAMPA, Fla., July 5 (AP)—Sun City, a town 25 miles south of here that started out a few years ago to be a moving picture colony, was sold today at public auction for $100.

The town's principal assets are a power and light plant valued at $100,000 and a large movie studio.

The purchaser was Mr. W. W. Staplen of Orlando, Fla., who held a $50,000 mortgage on the town.

RELIEF BILL AT IMPASSE WITH HOOVER

White House Conference Fails to Compromise on One Provision

VETO IS EXPECTED IN PRESENT FORM

Chief Objection Is Lending of Federal Funds for Private Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—After a two-hour conference today at the White House, President Hoover and congressional relief advocates failed to reach full agreement on the $2,100,000,000 federal aid bill. The only point that remained unsettled, however, was whether the $1,500,000,000 loan fund of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be open to all private individuals who can furnish adequate security.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, said after the conference that he sees no hope for the bill in its present form. Speaker John N. Garner (D.), sponsor of the House relief bill, indicated that he held out for the loans to individuals.

"No agreement" was the word Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas brought out from the conference. Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, majority leader of the House, predicted, as her emerged from the conference, that the adjournment of Congress would be indefinitely postponed because of the relief controversy.

Intimation was given at the White House that President Hoover is preparing a statement to be given out today, stating his reasons for objecting to the relief bill in its present form and telling what opposition he has overcome among the conferees.

Garner Explains Issue

Upon his return to the Capitol, Speaker Garner laid the issue before the House. Step by step he outlined what had taken place at the White House conference. His contention that Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds should be open to individuals he based on his opposition to class legislation.

"I am through with class legislation. It is too high," Mr. Garner declared. "The drippings don't reach down to the people at the bottom. Banks have been able to get money from the corporations and haven't closed down but the banks won't loan to people."

Mr. Garner explained that he had yielded to the President on the provision that the $300,000,000 for direct relief for states should be allotted on the basis of need, not population. A provision was inserted that not more than 15 per cent of the funds should go to any state and in cases where states could not borrow under their constitutions the Federal Government should lend the money directly to cities.

He also yielded on the public works section, agreeing that $202,000,000 of the $322,000,000 in this fund should be spent at the discretion of the President. Only the expenditure of a $120,000,000 road fund would be mandatory under the bill as agreed upon at the White House today.

Future Course Uncertain

The future course of the relief measure appeared uncertain after the conference. Whether Congress will insist on returning it to conference for revision, that it will meet the President's wishes, or that it would pass it and put the responsibility for a veto to him, could not be foreseen.

Conferees said they would hold a meeting later in the day to discuss the present status of the measure.

Congressional leaders went to the White House seemingly in a conciliatory mood, eager to salvage from the proposals before Congress a bill that the President feels will not injure the financial structure of the country. The three Senators and three Representatives invited to confer with the President today were Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, author of the Senate relief plan; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority floor leader; Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, author of the House relief bill; Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, majority floor leader, and Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority floor leader.

Will Not Sign Bill "As Is"

At the preliminary meeting at the White House yesterday the President stated his objections to the form of the relief bill as it now stands. Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia stated, as he left the two-hour meeting, that he was authorized to tell the House that the President will not sign the bill as it now stands. The conference report agreed upon yesterday after more than a week's deliberation will be held up until after the present effort to further eliminate objections.

The report was signed yesterday by all except one of the conferees and was sent to the House for consideration today.

All of the conferees were present at the preliminary conference at the White House last evening, in addition to congressional leaders, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Jesse H. Jones, director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

SCOUTS LEADER TEACHES BOYS ART OF CARVING

Useful and Ornamental Things Made of Horn and Bits of Wood

True handicraft is making something useful or ornamental out of things that have no market value and by the use of as few tools as possible, according to Mr. Hans V. Kudlich, Scout executive of the Cambridge Council, Boy Scouts of America.

And if one will but glance over the variety of useful and ornamental objects that have been turned out by Mr. Kudlich and his Boy Scout followers, there should be little or no doubt as to the veracity of his statement.

But "Chief" Kudlich, as the Scouts call him, has one hobby that he esteems above all others; one in which he claims to be if not the only one, at least one of a very few who practice the art. And that is horn carving.

"A good cow horn, a couple of sharp knives, a little imagination and a lot of patience, and you can do the trick," the Chief tells the boys.

There is no end to the useful articles that he produces with this formula. Beginning at the tip, which he says makes an excellent end for a good archer's bow, he cuts on down the horn with his knives.

The second section is about the right diameter for a ring, he says. And many odd figures can be carved on the ring to make it unique. He then cuts out a second ring which, when finished off, makes a good kerchief band for the Scout's uniform.

Next to this, Mr. Kudlich says, can be cut a ring about the right size for a napkin holder and then the largest portion may be fashioned into bracelets to fit the fancies of sister, mother or sweetheart.

Of course, Mr. Kudlich says, these are but a few of the many things which a boy's imagination might lead him to cut from the crude piece of horn. And there is no telling what a boy might think up once his imagination gets started along this line of work, he stated.

When the carving is about completed, the Scout executive said, it may be wet a bit and rubbed well over fine white sand placed in the palm of the hand. This not only polishes the object but brings out any defects which might need to be corrected.

The main thing in the horn carving, as in other types of handicraft that Mr. Kudlich teaches the boys, is that it does not cost the lad any money, and if he is patient, he will achieve marvelous results. "If you can keep a boy busy," he declared, "then you've got him."

"Chief" Kudlich also shows the Scouts many interesting ways of fashioning crude sticks or bits of discarded wood into most interesting and useful articles.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Aus," German Film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Silver by John Coney, Mrs. Buhler, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; woodcuts of the Far East, to June 30; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Stefano della Bella; prints by Goya; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—General summer display.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with occasional light showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, with probably occasional showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, with probably occasional showers tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler in north portion Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds and overcast weather, with occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	74	Montreal	68	78
Bismarck	54	70	Nantucket	68	72
Boston	68	76	New Orleans	80	86
Buffalo	66	74	New York	66	78
Calgary	44	64	Norfolk, Va.	78	84
Charleston	84	96	North Platte	70	82
Chicago	66	72	Philadelphia	66	82
Cincinnati	72	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	104
Denver	64	86	Pittsburgh	68	80
Eastport, Me.	62	72	Portland, Me.	68	78
Hatteras	82	88	Raleigh	80	94
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	76	80
7 p.m. July 5	76	..	St. Paul	66	80
Helena, Mont.	58	76	Salt Lake City	64	86
Huron, S. D.	60	80	San Francisco	58	68
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	68	90
Kansas City	74	82	Seattle	50	64
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	96
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	68	84
Memphis	76	86	Wichita, Kan.	68	76
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	52	66

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 6.
B—Maximum July 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:51 p. m., Thursday, 2:00 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.5 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BELLEVUE STRATFORD

PHILADELPHIA

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen'l Mgr.

Peat Beds Found In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARMINGTON, N. H., July 6—Discovery of valuable deposits of peat and minerals on the Colbath farm, near Ten Rod Road, in this town, purchased several years ago from Mr. George L. Thompson by the present owner, Mr. A. A. Raab of Frankfort, Ger., has resulted in the organization of a company to be known as the New Hampshire Mining Products Industry. The discovery was made by engineers connected with the New Hampshire University, working in cooperation with Mr. D. E. Davidson, consulting engineer of New Jersey, and metallurgical experts from the federal bureau of mines at Washington, D. C.

From such excavations as have already been made, an analysis of the upper strata shows a superior quality and variety of leaf mold, the commercial value of which is conservatively estimated at $30 a ton. This high quality peat is invariably found as covering for the best humus, which has a scale worth of from $90 to $120 a ton, and extends to a depth of approximately 40 feet, where it gives way to mica and potash.

Plans for the purchase of mining equipment to cost more than $25,000 have been made and arrangements completed for the construction of buildings here, to be located conveniently near the tracks of the Lake Shore Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Short Work Week Urged to Aid Idle

Efforts to supplant seven-day weeks for weeks of six or fewer days are being made as an aid to unemployment, according to Mr. Joseph La Fontain, member of the special commission for the stabilization of employment in Massachusetts.

The associated industries in Massachusetts have, he said, indicated their willingness to meet labor groups and investigate possibilities of equalizing hours of work in fields where disproportionate hours exist. He specified the railroad, railway, restaurant, and filling station fields among those that now permit one man to work seven days a week while others may not sandwich in more than one day of labor.

He expressed the conviction that careful and immediate attention should be given to this situation. Beside putting to work a vast number of men it would have the merit of effecting no alteration in the wage scale, he indicated.

'AMERICA' MANUSCRIPT PRESENTED TO COLBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me.—A manuscript copy of the national anthem "America" autographed by the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, its author, has been presented to Colby College on the 100th anniversary of its first public presentation in the Park Street Church, Boston. Miss Ida Hunneman of Roxbury, Mass., to whom the manuscript was given personally by Mr. Smith, is the donor.

The author of the anthem was a former Colby professor and it seemed appropriate to Miss Hunneman that his work should be publicly exhibited in the college as an inspiration to the students. The hymn was first sung in public on July 4, 1832, and was written while the author was a student at Andover Theological Seminary in February of the same year. It will be preserved in the Colby library.

COWLES TAKES OFFICE

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Mr. Gardner Cowles Sr., Iowa newspaper publisher, was sworn in yesterday as a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Before taking the oath, he paid a call of respect on President Hoover.

NEW YORK CITY

Miss Emma

Formerly of West 57th Street

has opened her *New* Hair Goods and Beauty Salon at

545 FIFTH AVE.

Entrance also at 2 East 45th Street

Murray Hill 2-3480 Suite 307

Exercising Their Talent in Handicraft

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

HANS V. KUDLICH OVERSEEING CLASS IN CARVING

Upper Picture: Cambridge Boy Scouts Making Objects of Wood, Metal and Leather. Insert: Examples of Horn Carving Made by Mr. Kudlich, Showing Bracelets, Handkerchief Rings and Ornamented Horns.

Lyme Water Color Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYME, Conn.—The current exhibition of water colors at Lyme, Conn., is in conversational vein. The artists obviously share a holiday spirit, painting their pet enthusiasms and commenting on their subjects in idiomatic, colorful and often humorous manner.

The sobering influence of oil paint and a large canvas often robs the exhibition picture of personality. The artist, like the politician, feels called upon to build himself a "platform," a safe and sound defense of his æsthetics to resist any attack, but after stating his creed and locking his studio he can, on occasion, become foot and fancy free, go to fresh fields, often to foreign lands, and give himself to the whim of the moment. We do well to view his work in the same spirit.

Water colors by Mr. Henry Bill Selden occupy the north end of the gallery. Here is an artist and boatman turned loose of a summer afternoon in Douarnenez, with its gay-colored fishing fleet with bright sails on a cobalt sea, sails in red and blue, and their loads of silver fish. There is not a dull passage in this sparkling group of impressions.

Mr. Will Howe Foote

On the south wall is another group of water colors, a record of the South Seas, by Mr. Will Howe Foote. Unhampered by a slow-moving medium, he swiftly notes his responses to the tropic palms over blue water; using spots of clean rich color with appreciation and no little zest and humor. Miss Margaret Cooper's colored drawings of Lisieux houses evoke a nostalgia for that very old town.

Mr. Wilson Irvine also travels; now it's the sun-parched roofs of Toledo, now Charleston courtyards, or lazy bayous and lazier darkies. His dream hills are potent magic, but he by no means always lingers in a land of dreams. He is disconcertingly versatile. First it's a very knowing little thing of a spray of flowers, next a dark, bare tree, enveloped by a radiant halo, then, lo and behold, a hard and fast, realistic landscape, pushed to the limit.

Mr. Edward Volkert, like Thoreau, travels much right around home and, like the Japanese he knows and loves so well, he has no need of the unfamiliar or the exotic to build himself a work of art. In his intimate studies of herds of farm animals, there is no effort at interpretation or sentimentalization; the form and gesture of the animals are keenly realized under the play of light and shadow and the design adroitly planned.

Dr. Herbert Thoms

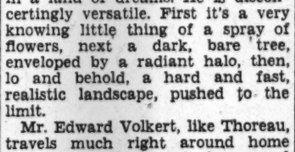
The black-and-white room is dominated by two groups of etchings—here it is technique against subject. The one by Dr. Herbert Thoms of Yale is remarkable for the great beauty of the workmanship, while the artist appears to be doing bits of architecture or marines he is really struggling to capture the elusive beauty of fine etching.

The other group is by Mr. Eugene Higgins, the one artist of this exhibition possessed by a great human subject—the story of mankind in its simple fundamentals. He indulges in no propaganda, nor does he sniffle over the sorrows of his people. His compositions are cleared of all ornamental embellishment, his statement so simple that you can't shake it from your thoughts; there it sticks by the right of essential shape and movement.

Naturally everyone asks—what's new in Lyme this year? The only fair answer is that nothing startling has happened. A new comer, Mr. Harry de Maine, will bear watching. "The Back Road" is a strong landscape, a mixture apparently of opaque and transparent water color, which hits off cleverly the color and form of a winter roadside.

Mr. Lucien Abrams is getting a great deal out of his color in these present pictures, and, of course, so is Mr. Harry Hoffman, in a completely different way. Mr. Everett Warner is having a grand time doing express trains and bits of New York. Mr. Eugene C. Fitsch invades the quiet of Old Lyme with exciting etchings of back-stage impressions, more in the modern manner. He obviously knows his theater. Perhaps "The Dancer Kreutsberg" is the most refreshing of the lively group.

The Goodman prizes for water colors and etchings have been awarded to the groups by Mr. Henry Bill Selden and Mr. Eugene Higgins. The exhibition closes July 10, to be followed by the annual oil show, opening July 30.



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Efforts Alleged To Stop Inquiry

Lest a run start on the Medford Trust Company, Edwin T. McKnight, president of the now closed bank, in 1930 begged John C. Hull, head of the blue sky division of the department of public utilities, to stop investigation of the sale of bank stock, testimony in the trial of these two men disclosed yesterday.

Hull and McKnight are defendants in a case of alleged conspiracy to defeat the administration of security sales laws. Jury trial having been waived, the hearing is before Judge Edward F. Hanify of the Superior Criminal Court. The State alleges that the defendants interfered with Silas F. Waite, investigator of complaints for the department, in the performance of his duties.

At an alleged interview at the office of Hull in 1930, McKnight, according to Mr. Edward Maloney, inspector of the department, begged that the investigation of complaints then under way be dropped. McKnight was said to have declared he would himself seek to stop the sale of some stock at $125 a share. The trial followed the quashing of another indictment in which Hull, McKnight, Waite and eight others were charged with conspiracy to impede justice.

STATE WATER SUPPLY CALLED SUFFICIENT

Massachusetts has sufficient water in its reservoirs to take care of public needs until the 1933 spring freshets, Mr. Arthur D. Weston, director of the Division of Sanitation of the Department of Public Health, stated today. The announcement was made to remove an undercurrent of public concern over the supply growing out of the report that there has been a deficiency in rainfall of about 20 inches since June 1, 1929.

On July 1, 1932, the Wachusett reservoir lacked about four feet of being full, it was reported, with nearly 60,000,000 gallons in storage. The deficiency in rainfall may affect parts of the country where large reservoirs are impractical, but not Massachusetts, Mr. Weston stated.

HAMDEN BANK CASE LEADS TO ARRESTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6 (AP)—Mr. Ericsson B. Broadbent, president of the closed Hamden Bank & Trust Company, and Mr. Carle Vande Bogart, former town treasurer of Hamden, were arrested yesterday on charges of violating the banking laws.

They pleaded not guilty before Judge Ernest A. Inglis in Superior Court and chose a trial by court. Bonds were set at $5000 each, and the hearing was adjourned until July 12 to permit their attorneys to file motions on points of law.

ACTIVITY FORECAST IN MEN'S CLOTHING

The National Wool Marketing Corporation, federal channel for disposing of wool produced by about 35,000 growers in this country, with headquarters in Boston, in an announcement today says that the average man will wear out one suit of clothes about every 18 months.

Figures cited by the National indicate that the supply of clothing on hand is far behind normal. The three months just ended shows a shortage of a million and a half suits, says the National. These figures and the fact that much clothing bought by service men with their bonus money, a year ago, will be about worn out by the first of the year, leads the National to "look forward with renewed hope" for greater activity in the men's clothing field shortly.

Thrifty-est Fares Ever to the West!

NORTHERN PACIFIC

236 Old South Bldg. Boston Liberty 9699

Berlin Links Pact To War Guilt Case

(Continued from Page 1)

000 marks be issued in the form of bonds when they can be floated on the world markets at 90 per cent of their value.

Contingent on Recovery

In other words Germany's payments will commence when the German economic position justifies it by rendering a sale at a high figure possible. The second section of the payment of 1,000,000,000 marks will be issued when the world markets will accept the bonds at 95 per cent of their value.

The moment for both issues might conceivably come within a few years but might not come for many years. But it would be based not on the decision of the directorate of the Bank for International Settlements, not on political considerations, but solely on Germany's financial position.

Sir Walter suggests an interest rate between 4 and 6 per cent, with the Germans pressing for a lower figure. The German offer for payment by annuities has been withdrawn in favor of the Layton scheme. The French apparently do not relish relaxation of the quasi political control implied in the former plan, but in the end may accept the Layton proposals.

Outwardly, the political situation between the French and Germans looks bad. In open petulance M. Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, tells journalists he won't consider political demands. But that is not to say if a formula masking concessions is discovered he won't accept it. Indeed, M. Herriot's present attitude appears to presage agreement by its very violence. He has puffed the bogie of German political demands up to a bloated girth, and when it is seen that the Germans ask merely recognition of existing facts, then M. Herriot will be able to claim a political victory.

Debt Pledges Sought

As regards interallied debts, it still seems the French have obtained special promises from Britain to consider their debt favorably even if Washington refuses big concessions.

The Italians seek the same pledge and the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Dino Grandi, and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, conferred last night and the result appears to have satisfied the Fascist spokesman.

Mr. Hugh S. Gibson and Mr. Norman Davis of the American delegation visited Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon today, partly to invite the chief ministers to a dinner Mr. Gibson gives to Judge Frank B. Kellogg at Geneva tonight, partly to attempt to obtain British approval for the "principles" of the Hoover plan in Sir John's forthcoming declaration.

With reservations on the naval side it appears the British can actually approve the plan, and again a formula alone is what is required.

PANAMA AND HOLLAND SIGN TRADE TREATY

WASHINGTON, July 6 (By U. P.)—Panama and The Netherlands, through their ministers here, yesterday, signed a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Panamanian Minister Alfaro told the United Press that the text will not be made public until the treaty is ratified by both Governments, but said it is the usual type of trade treaty, containing the most-favored-nations clause, and applies to Dutch colonies. Negotiations for the treaty started in 1929 but were interrupted by the political upheaval in Panama.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SESSION IS OPENED

Boston University's summer session opened yesterday with a full day of registration for approximately 1200 students. Desire for advanced study and extended training, especially in fields of teaching, business, the fine arts, theology, physical education and secretarial work, apparently has not been curtailed by present industrial conditions, according to Dr. Alexander H. Rice, director of the Boston University summer session courses.

Students are present at Boston University from as far distant points as India, British Guiana in South America, China, Newfoundland and New Brunswick. Ephraim Channa Reddy of Belgaum, India, registered yesterday afternoon for theological courses. He came to this country earlier in the spring as an Indian delegate to the Methodist General Conference at Atlantic City, N. J. He received his A. B. degree in 1921 from Allahabad University in the United Provinces, and studied also at Lucknow Christian College. He will continue advanced theological and educational study at Boston University to aid in his teaching at Belgaum High School, the largest Methodist Episcopal high school in India.

Boston Art Notes

Boys' and Girls' Bookshop

Mr. Robert Brackman is exhibitor at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. Member of National Academy of Design, Mr. Brackman makes his first appearance in Boston.

The portrait in which he specializes here is a picture which provides this artist with a twofold purpose It offers him an opportunity to characterize some interesting personage, and secondly it gives him a chance to use the human face and form as a decorative device. Part way between realism and decoration does Mr. Brackman find his place, probably the ideal choice for the artist.

Some artists are late in realizing that the camera is rendering them useless, or at least superfluous. Only those who can maintain a personal margin between their pictures and the mechanical product can hope to survive. The artist can control his means by twisting and manipulating it into richer harmonies and more significant patterns. His job is not to transpose with visual exactness and personal detachment but to convey the traits and emotional qualities engendered by his subjects as meaningfully and dynamically as possible. Mr. Brackman adds a good deal of his own to his pictures, and ignores still more that may be in the objective model.

He models the features with sculptural solidity, enhances the form with spottings of color. He contrives a vigorous effect with an economy of means. He endeavors to achieve somewhat of the ideal of the type to which each of his sitters belongs. The result is not only pleasing but elevating.

The tendency of Mr. Brackman's ideas is one which is gaining ascendancy in recent years among artists. Picasso in Paris has returned to the classical attitude and withdrawn not only from the world of realistic appearances but also from the topsy-turvy world of cubism. Mr. Brackman, though we have but a few examples to judge by, lends himself agreeably to decorative painting in which the human figure is the chief motive.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

CONCERT SERIES ON ESPLANADE TO BE STARTED

Fiedler Subscription Fund Still Open to Provide 24 Programs

Ten thousand persons at least—quite likely half again, or double that number—will be assembled tomorrow night on a stretch of grass beside the Charles River. They will be so quiet that the tenuous music of violins will sound out far and wide among them in the open air, and they will drink it in with intentness.

This will be the opening of the fourth season of the Esplanade Concerts under their conductor and originator, Mr. Arthur Fiedler. Without admission charge, the throng will be hearing music of Handel, Beethoven, Berlioz, Bizet, Wagner, Grieg—and Waldteufel, too.

Here and there, a member of the huge audience will be able to discuss any of the compositions passage by passage, in the expert terms of the regular patron of symphony concerts.

Many others, as the concert progresses, will constantly flash the pleased expression of meeting an old friend. These will be of the tens of thousands, literally, of men, women and children who in three summers of Arthur Fiedler's concerts on the Esplanade have gained their first adequate, intimate, acquaintance with fine music, and have returned again and again to build their concert-going into an enlarged education and richer existence.

In the previous three summers Mr. Fiedler has presented a total of 87 programs and about 870 compositions. These were enjoyed by the public at the expense of a small group of public-spirited donors. Since business conditions have handicapped their continued bounty, Mr. Fiedler has been seeking public subscriptions for a schedule of 24 concerts, to be played each night except Saturday. The cost would be $12,000. With the fund to date some $277 short of paying for one concert week of six nightly programs, the conductor is going ahead.

Mr. Fiedler believes that enjoyment of the music will attract continued subscriptions. Whether or no, at least a week's concerts out of the intended month are in sight. Contributions are being received by the Arthur Fiedler Esplanade Concert Fund, Merchants Bank, 28 State Street, Boston, and Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, Secretary, Esplanade Concert Association, 74 Marlborough Street, Boston.

Georgic Arrives On First Voyage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—Gayly decorated with international code flags from the bow over the mast tops to the taffrail, the motorship Georgic of the White Star Line arrived here Sunday on her maiden voyage from Queenstown and Liverpool.

The Georgic is streamlined, from the bow to the bridge and has a cruiser stern which gives her a very smart appearance. She has two large, oval-shaped squat funnels. Radio apparatus is installed in the forward funnel just above the officers' and engineers' rooms. The Marconi system is used and the long wave transmitter will be effective up to 1500 miles from land and the short wave lengths from that distance up to a world-wide range, the operators said.

Capt. F. F. Summers is in command of the Georgic, to which he was transferred from the Britannic. The ship averaged 16.5 knots during the voyage and will do 18 knots after another voyage or two, the captain said. The Georgic has accommodations for 1636 passengers, and is a twin-screw vessel equipped with Diesel motors.

Argentina Defers Soviet Trade Step

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 6 (By U. P.)—The executive department yesterday presented a report to the Chamber of Deputies recommending that Argentina should not take steps toward reëstablishing formal trade relations with Soviet Russia.

The chamber had asked the Government for data and recommendations. "Iuyamtorg," the Soviet trading trust for this country, was suppressed by the Argentine Government Aug. 20, 1931, following allegations that it was used not alone for trade promotion, but for distributing Communist propaganda.

Argentina never has had diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government, but has taken the position that it is "always open to private persons in Russia to carry on private commerce with Argentina," said the executive department's report.

Buses Put End To Rural School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZION, N. J., July 6—Yielding to improved roads and the motorbus the little frame schoolhouse here which for more than a century has been known as the "mountain school," has terminated its existence, and the auctioneer has let it go to the highest bidder for the sum of $77.

Mrs. J. Bauereis, who lives across the road from the school site, and who was the highest bidder, has not decided just what she intends to do with the schoolhouse.

An investigation having shown that no deed is recorded for the property on which the school stands, it will revert to Mr. W. J. Dietz, whose family, according to tradition, donated the site for "as long a time as the school exists."

TOURISTS HELP MAINE

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 6—Approximately $5,000,000 was the revenue to the recreational interests of Maine from the Fourth of July holiday influx of vacationists and tourists, according to an estimate made by the Maine Development Commission. The estimate places the number of arrivals from out of the State during the three-day period at more than 100,000 persons.

VIRGINIA USES MORE 'GAS'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 6—Motorists in Virginia used 228,904,309 gallons of gasoline during 1931, an increase of 6.2 per cent as compared with 1930, according to Mr. James A. Kline, managing director of the Automobile Club of Virginia. Mr. Kline declared that the car owners of the State paid a total of $11,445,215 in gasoline taxes.

Bulbs Mistake Bathtub for Garden and Proceed to Bloom in 'Storage'

Once upon a time, in Newton, Mass., there was a woman who was always ready to find a place for new garden bulbs.

At the same time there was a friend, a wholesale dealer in bulbs.

Said he one day in casual conversation with the woman: "Sometimes we get a broken box of bulbs in our shipments. They are quite a nuisance for we cannot handle them like a shipment in perfect condition."

Said she laughing, "The next time you get any 'broken bulbs' I'll take them off your hands."

One day not long afterward a man drove up to her house, and said heartily: "Package for you, lady; sign here."

How would you feel when you discovered that you had "signed" for a package of 3000 bulbs?

Still, gift bulbs are no more to be looked in the mouth than gift horses. And so the woman, counting herself fortunate, set about dealing with the bulbs. She was able to give away 1500 at once, but it appeared she was the permanent custodian of the remaining 1500.

Called Away on Trip

Things were getting along quite nicely when suddenly her husband said: "Sorry; I've got to go on that trip. You said you wanted to go. Are you ready?"

"Indeed I'm not ready, with all these bulbs," she quoth. "They can't be put in the ground yet and I have only begun fixing them in the cellar. Still, how long should we be gone?"

"A week," said her husband.

"All right. I'll think of something to do about the bulbs."

So she got some light boards, and ran some water in the bottom of the bathtub and put her 1500 bulbs in, all orderly.

"There," she said. "I guess they'll be all right until I get back next week."

Away she went on the trip.

In the midst of the trip something happened to prolong it.

"It'll take me a week longer to finish up this business," said the man.

"All right," quoth his wife who was having a good time, being easy in thought about the bulbs.

Surprised on Return

The days went by pleasantly; now and again the lady saw gardens in which bulbs would soon be blooming. She thought comfortably of her own 1500 darlings, sitting patiently in the bathtub, waiting for her to come home and plant them out.

The day came when the two returned to their home.

"I'll just look in on the bulbs," she said before she had taken off her hat.

Up she went to the bathroom. With an anticipatory smile she opened the door.

Color soared up into her eyes, like a flight of night birds.

"Why, what on earth . . ."

She stepped over the threshold.

Her bathroom had had green walls, and a shower curtain with some lotus blossoms on it, and a pale yellow drinking glass; and some bright silvery fixtures.

But now! Blooms! Blooms! Blooms! Red ones. Upward of a thousand, apparently!

Up over the rim of the bathtub sprang color! Like an army with banners!

Pale lavender, and rose, and lemon, and ivory, and pink, and gold!

"Frank!" she screamed.

"Whassa matter? Mouse? I'll be there in a minute."

"No, no mouse. Come quick!"

"In a hurry, aren't you?" cried the man, bounding up the stairs.

He came to the bathroom door, and, it must be acknowledged, he gaped.

"What on earth . . ."

Nothing more can be added to this story at the moment because the man and woman have not yet stopped laughing.

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TRADE BLAMES ANTITRUST LAW IN PRICE SLUMP

Speakers at Charlottesville Deplore Wastefulness in Present Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6—Intimations that industry is gathering its forces for an intensive drive to obtain modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act at the next session of Congress were made by a number of speakers today before the round table on antitrust laws of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

At this round table, continuing throughout the week, leaders of major national industries are discussing with lawyers and economists the effect of the Sherman law on national prosperity at a time of economic crisis.

The declaration of Mr. Gilbert H. Montague, New York attorney and leader of the round table, that "the antitrust laws lie squarely across the path of every plan to deal fundamentally with the major contributing cause of this depression, namely the unbridled competition resulting from expansion of producing and distributing facilities without corresponding increase in the consuming capacity of the people," has been seconded by practically every manufacturer and producer who has addressed the group.

Presenting presumably the views of their particular industry, the business spokesmen have unanimously blamed the antitrust laws as now interpreted for their inability to take voluntary action against overexpansion and destructive competition which are sending prices below production costs. They have forecast a growing demand by business for consideration of the Nye bills and other measures designed to modify the antitrust laws in the light of the present trade recession, and they have declared that restoration of business stability, increase of employment and a balanced industrial economy wait upon such legislation.

Strengthened by Decisions

Mr. Montague in a formal evening address on "Antitrust Laws and the Present Economic Emergency" deplored the apathy of the Administration, Congress, and the major political parties to the need for revision of the antitrust laws.

The Supreme Court, he pointed out, is already far in advance of popular thought on this problem, and in recent statements from the bench has questioned whether public interest demands maintenance of unrestricted competition at a time when producing facilities are expanded without increase of consuming capacity.

The recent Supreme Court decision upholding the validity of the Oklahoma statute setting up state authority to restrict oil production and competition in accordance with reasonable market demands is "the most important and epoch-making decision in years," he asserted, and marks a milestone in the economic handling of industrial problems.

As a nationally known expert on antitrust legislation, Mr. Montague suggested careful study of a plan already widely advocated for adding a permissive provision to the existing laws which would permit business men to make voluntary cooperative agreements with competitors, limiting competition to the extent needed to restore the balance between production and consumption, and enabling the Federal Trade Commission to investigate subsequent companies of monopoly or price fixing against the public interest.

Restrictions on Selling

A number of speakers made the point that the law, intended to protect the public interest, now does exactly the opposite by preventing agreements between producers to eliminate wasteful and costly overproduction, and that it may actually work to keep prices up.

Mr. S. P. Bush of Columbus, Ohio, retired manufacturer, declared that unregulated competition should be subject to legal restriction instead of safeguarded, and suggested that the selling of commodities in interstate commerce below a true cost of production should be prohibited, with certain exceptions. This view was questioned by Prof. Milton Handler of Columbia law school, who declared that it is impracticable to regulate prices in this manner.

A gloomy picture of the lumber industry was painted by Mr. Landon C. Bell, chairman of the W. M. Ritter Company of Columbus, Ohio, who said that every effort to eliminate waste in the industry has met legal obstacles.

"A policy which forces business to be done at less than cost is monstrous," he declared. "It has come about that this law whose avowed purpose was to prevent restraint of trade has, itself, not only restrained but destroyed trade to a stupendous extent. The law is directly and indirectly more responsible than any other single factor for the present plight of industry." Mr. Bell stated.

Latin-American Investments

The reaction on the prosperity of the United States of the extensive suspension of Latin-American debt service and of sharp reduction of earnings from private investment was discussed at the round table on Latin-American relations. Mr. Robert H. Patchin, vice-president of W. R. Grace & Co., blamed the American tariff wall for recent defaults and suspension of payments by Latin-American countries, in which the United States has investments of $5,800,000,000.

"It is interesting to note that during the very period of heaviest lending to Latin America for the purpose of developing its productivity, the United States has been steadily closing tariff doors against the products of this development," said Mr. Patchin.

Mr. James S. Carson of the Electric Bond & Share Co. outlined the great expansion of American public utilities in South America and stressed the policy of his company in handing over important managerial posts to natives wherever possible.

Concessions to Liberals

American business interests in South America must make concessions to the liberal groups which want foreign capital to respect the sovereignty of the countries from which it is drawing profits, the round table was told by Dr. Victor Belaunde, member of the Peruvian Congress and professor at the University of Miami.

"The economic independence of South America by the expropriation of foreign capital is the platform of all the liberal parties," he explained. "The investment of foreign capital for the industrial development of our countries has on the whole been a blessing, but all political parties in South America want foreign investors subject to the legislation and the tribunals of the country. A diplomatic attitude of excessive zeal for protection of United States interests will harm foreign investors."

Mr. W. Grant Smith, former American Minister to Uruguay, declared that "good will and understanding must guarantee our Latin-American investments." "Our representatives must become part of the life of the community if we are to save our investments," Mr. Smith said.

Philadelphia Group On Long Air Outing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 6—As part of the Fourth of July exodus from Philadelphia on Saturday, 10 airplanes carrying a score of Pylon Club members, took off from the Patco field for the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence at Alexandria Bay.

Stopping for lunch at a field near Syracuse the party was joined by six planes from the Lake Champlain Aviation Country Club and five from the Long Island Aviation Club of Hicksville, N. Y.

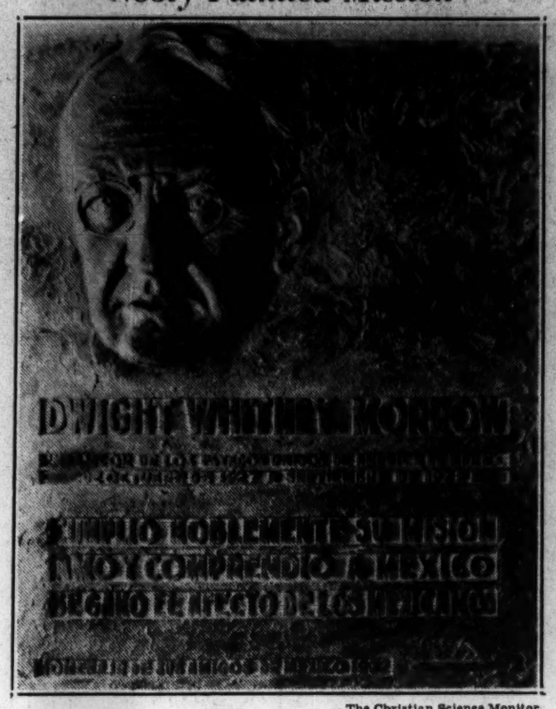
Mr. John Wack, president of the Lake Champlain Club, flew his 10-passenger amphibian. The 21 planes landed at the Thousand Islands Country Club. Their passengers were to be guests on the island belonging to Mr. Philip T. Sharples of Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SUING ROAD FOR $696,705

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Government made its first effort yesterday to recover excess railroad earnings by filing suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad to recover $696,705.

This represents the alleged unpaid balance of the defendant's recapturable excess income for the years 1922 and 1923. There has been previous litigation growing out of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Recapture Act dealing with excess income, but this was the first suit brought by the Department of Justice for the purpose of recovering such income.

'Nobly Fulfilled Mission'



The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO HONORS MORROW'S MEMORY

Bronze Plaque on Embassy Wall Erected "In Homage From His Friends"

Morrow Memorial Unveiled in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 6—The memory of Dwight Whitney Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico from 1927 to 1929, was singularly honored during the Fourth of July reception at the American Embassy Monday.

Representing a group of Mexicans drawn principally from higher official circles, Javier Sanchez Mejorada, former Secretary of Communications, and now executive president of the National Railways, unveiled a plaque to the American envoy who won the firm friendship of the Mexicans during his two-year stay here. The present Ambassador, Mr. J. Reuben Clark Jr., accepted the remembrance in behalf of the American people.

The bronze plaque, measuring three by five feet, is embedded in the wall of the embassy residence. It bears the head in bas relief and below this the inscription:

DWIGHT WHITNEY MORROW
Ambassador of the United States of America in Mexico, from October, 1927, to September, 1929.
"He nobly fulfilled his mission, loved and understood Mexico and won the affection of the Mexicans."
In homage from his friends in Mexico.

Forest Renamed For Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—President Hoover yesterday decreed that the Shenandoah National Forest, lying approximately 100 miles southwest of the nation's capital in a region frequently traversed by the first President, should be renamed the George Washington National Forest.

The Secretary of Agriculture, upon recommendation of Maj. R. Y. Stuart, chief of the forestry service, chose the forest as the most fitting to be named as a perpetual memorial to George Washington. It lies in Virginia and West Virginia and was in part surveyed by Washington.

The George Washington National Forest stretches for nearly 100 miles along the summit and slopes of the Shenandoah Mountains and, for a shorter distance along the Massanutten Range. Other existing national forests named for presidents are the Lincoln in New Mexico, the Cleveland in California and the Roosevelt in Colorado.

Hoover Approves D.F.C. Award for Mrs. Putnam

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Hoover, who recently presented Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam with a national geographic medal for her solo transatlantic flight, Saturday signed a joint resolution authorizing presentation to her of the Distinguished Flying Cross.

This will make Mrs. Putnam the first woman ever to receive such an honor.

Although the Chief Executive is authorized to make the presentation, plans for the ceremony have not yet been made.

LEGION DRIVE NETS JOBS FOR 1,000,000

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The American Legion has reached its goal of 1,000,000 new jobs for the unemployed, the National Employment Commission announced tonight.

The campaign closed officially on July 1 with a total of 996,302 jobs, and additional returns from the middle West and the far West pushed the project over the top. New York State ranked first in the final tabulation with 79,427 jobs, California second with 71,608 and Illinois third with 67,153.

GARNER RECEIVES OVATION IN HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monit.

WASHINGTON, July 6—Speaker John D. Garner (D.), Texas, was greeted with a burst of applause yesterday when making his first appearance before the House since his nomination to the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket. Democrats and Republicans alike rose to their feet and greeted him with enthusiasm as he mounted the Speaker's rostrum to call the House to order.

The vigorous tribute to the Speaker's popularity was recorded after the opening prayer when the Republican leader, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, stepped up to offer congratulations.

Hoover Vetoes Labor Measure On Doak's Advice

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Hoover today sent back to the Senate without approval a measure expanding an existing law requiring that wages paid to laborers and mechanics on public building projects be equal to the prevailing wages in that section.

His veto message had only 55 words. He did attach to it, however, a lengthy memorandum by Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, stating his objections to it.

Mr. Doak contended the measure would place upon the Department of Labor a burden that would require large additional expenditures to settle needless disputes.

"The bill should not be approved," Mr. Doak asserted. "It is obscure and complex, and would be impracticable of administration. It would stretch a new bureaucracy across the country."

'Army Camp' Urged To Help Jobless

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—A job for able-bodied ex-service men in a special army reserve force is proposed in a resolution presented in the House of Representatives by Representative Louis T. McFadden (R.) of Pennsylvania. The bill requires that veterans should produce certificates of honorable discharge.

Upon enlistment men would be transported to various camps in the United States and there given regular army training, equipping them to hold responsible positions in civil life later. As the men found work they would be mustered from the service.

Feeding the men on regular army rations and quartering them in army tents, Representative McFadden pointed out, would be far less expensive than the "hit or miss charitable methods now in vogue for the unemployed in most sections of the nation." The bill has been referred to the House Military Affairs Committee.

RELIEF MEASURE SIGNED

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday signed a Congressional resolution to provide 45,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton from the Farm Board for use by the Red Cross for the needy.

MEXICO'S 1932 SEMINAR OPENS AT CUERNAVACA

Smaller Group Than in Previous Years to Move to Mexico City Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 6—The seventh seminar in Mexico, conducted each year under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, opened its 1932 meeting yesterday at Cuernavaca, capital of the State of Morelos, for this week's sessions which will come to Mexico City for the following two weeks.

The objective of the gathering, composed of many well-known American educators, publicists, artists, writers and others of both sexes, is an educational broadening of American public opinion in regard to the life and culture of Mexico.

It is the aim of the seminar, according to Mr. Hubert C. Herring, its director, "to increase the understanding upon the part of Americans of the significance and achievements of the revolution in Mexican life and the cultivation of relations of mutual respect and appreciation between influential citizens of both the United States and Mexico."

More than 700 men and women of influence in their spheres of activities have participated in the annual seminar meetings during the past seven years. This is the first time that meetings are being conducted outside of Mexico City.

Cuernavaca is renowned as a typical Mexican setting, which, it is expected, will have its influence among the members of the somewhat reduced gathering this year, as compared to previous meetings, in their aim to understand Mexicans and Mexico better.

Conferences will be held not only by the visiting American men and women of letters and natural science but by a number of outstanding Mexicans as well. Among those included in the schedule are Señor Vicente Estrada Cajigal, Governor of the Federal District, a position equivalent to that of Mayor in Mexico City; Señor Jimenez Rueda, dean of the summer school of the National University; Señor Javier Sanchez Mejorada, executive president of the National Railways of Mexico; Dr. Moises Saenz, well-known Mexican educator, whose theme will be "A Mexican Interpretation"; Señor Alfonso Caso, discoverer of the Monte Alban treasures, and others.

Prof. Franz Blom of Tulane University, an international archæologist, is included among the visiting speakers composed of American university professors and others interested in a better understanding between both countries.

Reich's Creditors To Grant Lower Rates of Interest

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 6—Lower interest rates are to be allowed on German credits. This is the chief outcome of the conference of Germany's banking creditors here which has also been attended by representatives of the Reichsbank and the Golddiskont Bank.

An official statement issued today says it has been agreed for the delegates to "recommend to the committees of their respective countries a lower schedule of rates applicable to German credits."

Preferential rights of creditors under the existing arrangement for a reduction of 10 per cent in German credits were examined and arrangements made to complete this reduction in countries where this has not already been done. One-third of the amount necessary for this purpose, the statement adds, is available immediately and the remainder can be provided by the end of the year.

A further meeting has been called for Oct. 1 to consider additional reductions. The conference finds "satisfactory progress" has been made in the conversion of the short-term indebtedness into long-term investments.

The conference assembled here July 1 with Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank, New York, presiding. Other delegates were from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Forthcoming Lecture On Christian Science

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Augusta: Unitarian Church, State Street, 8 p. m., July 14.

American Bishops Seek Pope's Advice On Election Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ROME, July 6—American Roman Catholic bishops have asked Pope Pius XI to decide what their attitude should be during the coming presidential elections in the United States, according to a dispatch circulated from here today by the Central News, one of the leading British news agencies.

The Pope, through Cardinal Pacelli, the pontificate secretary of state, has replied, the Central News says, that Roman Catholics are at liberty to vote according to their conscience, so long as a candidate is in no way hostile to the Roman Catholic Church.

THREE UNIVERSITIES GET WAGHORN FUNDS

ROCHESTER, N. Y. July 5 (AP)—Des Moines University, Syracuse University and the University of Rochester are beneficiaries under the will of Mrs. Mary Emily Waghorn.

At Des Moines a $2500 fund is added to the Harry Waghorn Cox student fund, so called in memory of her son by her marriage to Mr. Henry E. Cox, now living at Lyndhurst, N. J. At the Universities of Rochester and Syracuse funds bearing the same name are established.

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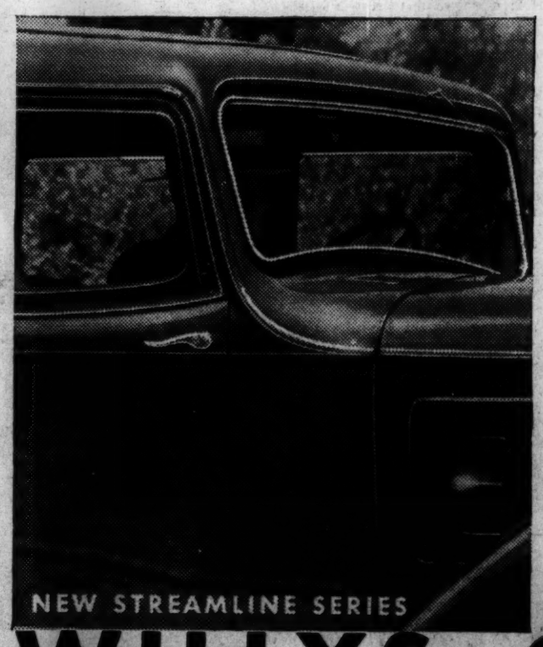

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The Glens Falls Outing Club will help you plan your trips. It will show you *how* and *where* to do things. Write today for our attractive illustrated booklet describing Glens Falls and the surrounding country.

GOLF

The Glens Falls Country Club Course, scene of the Glens Falls Open, each autumn, is considered one of the finest in the country. Over thirty other courses are within easy motoring distance.

CAMPING

Fine camp sites with complete facilities are maintained throughout this section. Fireplace and open camp locations are listed by the Conservation Commission.

FISHING

Lakes and streams are stocked by the State with trout, bass, pickerel and other game fish. All points are easily reached via fine state highways.

RIDING

Fine, blooded bridle horses are obtainable throughout this section. Secluded trails and dirt roads offer the equestrian every opportunity for keen enjoyment.

CANOEING

Canoe routes have been mapped in detail by the Conservation Commission. Hundreds of blue lakes and wooded streams will take you to new places each new day.

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Glens Falls, N. Y.

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PARTY LEADERS SCAN NEW YORK STATE TIMBER

Donovan Put Forward as Republican Candidate for Governorship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—With the national lines of both major parties drawn, Republican and Democratic organizations of the State are casting tentative glances at their gubernatorial slates, the business of writing these being now the chief business in hand.

In the G. O. P. camp, a new name was put on the roster of possibilities for the Governorship—that of Col. William J. Donovan of Buffalo, assistant to the United States Attorney-General during the Coolidge Administration, for whom headquarters both upstate and in New York City were opened today with all the earmarks of an official boom.

The preference of the state chairman, Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, for the gubernatorial nomination has not been made known, but he is at present engaged in a sequence of meetings with county organization heads to effect a unanimity on the state Republican platform and ticket which will assure its announcement a unified backing.

Among the Democrats, the nomination of Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as successor to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has long been a foregone conclusion. Mr. Lehman rolled up an even larger plurality in New York City in the 1930 gubernatorial campaign than Governor Roosevelt, whose plurality established a record.

With the defeat of the 1932 presidential ambitions of Mr. Alfred E. Smith at Chicago, however, here is considerable talk in Tammany quarters, where Mr. Smith has again taken on the status of a popular idol, that he should head the Democratic state ticket this fall. It is felt he would lend material strength to the national ticket.

The confidence that Mr. Smith would listen to such a proposal is discounted in other quarters, however. Should he do so, it would place him ironically enough in the same position in which he placed Mr. Roosevelt in 1928 when he "drafted" him to the aid of the national ticket as gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Roosevelt was successful in that campaign, but Mr. Smith lost the state.

CHILEAN OFFICIAL QUITS NITRATE POST

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 6 (By U.P.)—A week of conflicting reports regarding the Socialist Government's attitude toward the National Nitrate Company's $365,000,000 producing and marketing monopoly culminated Saturday with the resignation of Superintendent of Nitrate Aurelio Nunes Morgado. Señor Morgado said he resigned because he was unable to agree with the nitrate policy of Minister of Finance Enrique Zanartu.

The Nitrate Superintendent had declared during the week that the company would be "dissolved." Other government officials insisted that the present status quo would not be changed until Mr. G. B. W. Whelpley, president of Cosach, now in London conferring with stockholders, had time to devise a plan that would protect the interests of all concerned.

Chicago Office For Republican Campaign Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6—Preparations for setting up national Republican campaign headquarters in Chicago are being made here by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Sanders lost no moments in getting to work in Chicago after the close of the Democratic convention, arriving on the heels of the departing Democrats.

National headquarters will be located in the Palmer House, the Republican chairman indicated. It is nothing new for Chicago to be the central operating point for a Republican campaign. While the last headquarters were placed in Washington, the Coolidge campaign of 1924 was directed from here. The presence of Mr. Hoover at the national capital minimizes the need of keeping a big office there, it was said among Republican leaders when here for their convention.

New York as usual will be a highly important campaign center. Repuolican publicity will be in charge of Mr. Henry J. Allen, former Senator and Governor of Kansas, who has been recalled to this post. He did the same work in the last campaign.

It seems doubtful whether the Democrats will also maintain their central office in Chicago. It is regarded here as more likely that Mr. Farley, the new Democratic national chairman, will operate out of the Biltmore Hotel in New York, as he did for the Roosevelt preconvention campaign. In this case Chicago, as in various other Democratic campaigns, will have the western party headquarters.

Murray Favorites Trail in Primary

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 6 (AP)—Incomplete returns today from Oklahoma's initial primary election showed leads in most major races for candidates who made their campaigns without benefit of Gov. William H. Murray's stamp of approval.

Nearly 9000 candidates were in the field for offices ranging from township posts to United States senator. Leading a group of candidates opposed by the Chief Executive, Mrs. Mabel Bassett, State Commissioner of Charities, held a lead for the Democratic nomination for congressman-at-large. The returns indicated Governor Murray's choice—Mr. Claude Weaver—was eliminated. He ranked fourth.

Another favorite, Mr. Neil Gardner, trailed in the race for Seventh District congressman. The leader was Mr. J. V. McClintic, Democrat, who has represented the district since 1914. If no candidate receives a majority vote in any race, the two leaders meet in the run-off.

Noted Musician Repeats Boyhood Feat

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

SIR HENRY COWARD TAKES PAINS

Memory Flies Back More Than 70 Years for Notable Figure in English Musical Circles When He Obliges Former Employers and Etches Autograph on Glass.

More than threescore and 10 years ago, Sir Henry was an apprentice in a Sheffield cutlery establishment and one day scratched a likeness of himself on a pane of glass in one of the windows. He signed it, and went his way. Recently the window was broken and the cutlery management prevailed on the musician to draw another sketch as much like the old one as possible. He is shown doing this. He signed it together with the master cutler and the directors of the company.

WETS PRESSING CONGRESS FOR ACTION ON BEER

Last-Minute Drive on Prohibition Firmly Met by Dry Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—With adjournment of Congress possible at almost any time, wets were concentrating their forces today in a last-minute drive at the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dry strategists, however, backed by the leaders of both parties in the Senate, remained confident that no action would be taken and that the whole question would be left for the decision of the voters at the polls.

The major wet attack is in the form of an amendment to the home loan bank bill proposed by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut. It would legalize beverages with 3.2 per cent alcoholic content by weight or 4 per cent by volume.

A second line of attack was introduced yesterday by Senator W. Warren Barbour (R.) of New Jersey in the form of a resolution to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee from consideration of his proposed amendment to the Constitution which would enable states or territories to vote themselves out from under federal prohibition.

Senator Barbour asked unanimous consent to take up the question immediately. When objection was raised from several senators, including Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican leader in the Senate, a second proposition for starting prohibition amendments on their legislative path was immediately advanced by Senator Thomas P. Gore (D.) of Oklahoma.

He introduced a resolution calling on the judiciary committee to immediately draft two constitutional amendments, the one putting into effect the prohibition plank adopted by the Republican national convention and the other embodying the plank adopted by the Democrats.

Senator Bingham then served notice that his amendment to the home loan bank bill would be the second on the calendar today. The first will be the proposal of Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan to limit the number of banks to be established under the bill to four.

Although it has been estimated by sponsors of the Bingham amendment that at least 50 members of the Senate are prepared to vote in its favor, drys are disposed to discount this claim by the fact that both Senator Watson, the Republican leader, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, feel that the prohibition question should be passed upon by the voters at the polls before Congress takes action.

Meanwhile a sharp statement emanated from Prof. John Dewey, president of the People's Lobby, denouncing the attempt of brewers and liquor trade investors to drag "the red herring of beer" across the trail of the more pressing economic issues of the day.

New Committee For Democratic Party Is Named

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—The members of the new Democratic National Committee are:

Alabama—Leon McCord, Mrs. A. Y. Malone.
Arizona—Wirt G. Bowman, Mrs. John C. Greenway.
Arkansas—Vincent M. Miles, Miss Alice Cordell.
California—William G. McAdoo, Mrs. Charles L. Donohoe.
Colorado—Raymond Miller, Mrs. Katherine E. Hilliard.
Connecticut—Archibald McNeil, Mrs. Fannie Dixon Welch.
Delaware—James M. Tunnell, Mrs. Margarite Dugan Bodziak.
Florida—John F. Taylor, Hortense J. Wells.
Georgia—John S. Cohen, Mrs. Edgar Alexander.
Idaho—Samuel O. Tannahill, Mrs. Teresa M. Graham.
Illinois—A. J. Cermak, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey.
Indiana—Thomas D. Taggart, Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston.
Iowa—R. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Flora Cotton Etter.
Kansas—Dudley Doolittle, Mrs. Florence G. Farley.
Kentucky—A. W. Young, Mrs. Sam Conner.
Louisiana—Huey P. Long, Mrs. Emile Blenvenu.
Maine—F. Harold Dubord, Mrs. Helen C. Donahue.
Maryland—Howard Bruce, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Menefee.
Massachusetts—Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Miss Mary H. Ward.
Michigan—Horatio J. Abbott, Miss Evelyn Mershon.
Minnesota—Joseph Wolf, Mrs. Stanley V. Hodge.
Mississippi—Louis M. Jigitts, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward.
Missouri—W. T. Kemper, Mrs. Charles B. Faris.
Montana—J. Bruce Kremer, Mrs. Edith R. Battey.
Nebraska—Arthur F. Mullen, Mrs. Charles G. Ryan.
Nevada—George B. Thatcher, Mrs. Daisy Nungessor.
New Hampshire—Robert Jackson, Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson.
New Jersey—Frank Hague, Mrs. James J. Billington.
New Mexico—Arthur Seligman, Mrs. Cole Howard.
New York—John H. McCooey, Miss Elisabeth Marbury.
North Carolina—Gov. O. Max Gardner, Mrs. Palmer Jerman.
North Dakota—H. H. Perry, Miss Nellie Dougherty.
Ohio—W. A. Julian, Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke.
Oklahoma—Scott Ferris, Mrs. D. A. McDougal.
Oregon—Walter Pierce, Miss Manche I. Langley.
Pennsylvania—Sedgwick Kistler, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller.
Rhode Island—Senator Peter G. Gerry, Mrs. Isabelle Ahern O'Neill.
South Carolina—Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood, Mrs. L. H. Jennings.
South Dakota—W. W. Howes, Mrs. Anna Struble.
Tennessee—Lenton McMillin, Mrs. Lyon Childress.
Texas—Jed C. Adams, Mrs. Clara Driscoll Sevier.
Utah—O. W. Ewing, Mrs. B. W. Musser.
Vermont—Frank H. Duffy, Miss Mary P. Mahoney.
Virginia—Harry Flood Byrd, Mrs. R. C. Watts.
Washington—Charles Drury, Mrs. Elsie Gardner Picking.
West Virginia—Herbert Fitzpatrick, Mrs. J. C. Burchinal.
Wisconsin—C. E. Broughton, Mrs. Gertrude Bowler.
Wyoming—Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross.
Alaska—J. J. Connors, Mrs. William A. Holzheimer.
District of Columbia—John F. Costello, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.
Hawaii—John H. Wilson, Mrs. E. L. McCandless.
Philippine Islands—Robert E. Manly, Mrs. Grace H. Westerhouse.
Puerto Rico—Benjamin J. Horton, Mrs. Jean S. Whittemore.
Canal Zone—Louis Townsley, Mrs. L. O. Keen.
Virgin Islands—Halvor Berg (not yet filled).

RADIO SYSTEM LINKS HAITI AND NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6 — A new transoceanic radiotelegraph service between Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and New York is in operation following an exchange of messages between Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; M. Dantes Bellegard, Haitian Minister in Washington; the Haitian Consul-General in New York, and officials of the Radio Corporation of America with officials of the republic in Port-au-Prince on July 1.

The service supplements Haiti's 2000 miles of land telegraph lines and 6000 miles of telephone lines. It places the republic in direct communication with 44 countries and the United States insular possessions reached by the Radio Corporation of America's system.

WOOLWORTH SALES DROP

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—June sales of F. W. Woolworth Company totaled $18,920,677, a shrinkage of 13.9 per cent from the $21,977,948 reported a year ago. The decrease for the first six months of 1932 is 9.2 per cent.

DRYS DEMAND UNITY TO PUT WETS TO ROUT

(Continued from Page 1)

"boss ridden" it was alleged, as were the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties in Chicago.

Backing up their July 4 "declaration of independence" for utilization of the Nineteenth Amendment to save the Eighteenth, the women leaders urged the womanhood of America to "enlist as in time of war in this new crusade to save prohibition."

The Women's Committee today again advised dry voters to search within the two major parties for their preferences. The program of action suggested:

"Vote in the presidential election this year as you feel, led by your individual enlightened conscience. Use your best judgment, watching appointments as well as elections. Appointments are equally responsible for bad government in both parties."

Not Afraid of Showdown

"We are not afraid of a showdown," said Prohibition Party leaders today after assailing, as did the women's convention, the Chicago conventions and the so-called "wet planks" of the two major parties.

"The wets have bluffed too long We intend here and now to accept their challenge. Given a fair referendum, by state legislatures, we are convinced prohibition will be retained without a single change."

The view was expressed that wets, taking advantage of the present economic stress have claimed a strength they cannot show, as, for instance, their argument that legalizing beer for taxation purposes would balance the national budget "whereas the several states would also have to legalize beer before it could be sold or legally taxed by the Federal Government."

Apparently having been turned down by Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, dry Progressive Republicans, in a suggestion that one of them head the Prohibition Party national ticket, party leaders today continued casting about for a standard bearer.

The large group of spectators attending the convention has been joined by Bishop James A. Cannon, of Virginia, a leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and who was a leader in steering normally Democratic districts in the South to vote for Hoover in 1928.

Prohibition Party leaders told Senator Borah they believe he can poll 10,000,000 votes if he heads their ticket in November, but Mr. Borah, although dissatisfied with the Republican national platform plank on prohibition, apparently does not take to the idea.

Howard Chides Parties

The keynote address by Dr. Clinton N. Howard, permanent chairman of the convention, was filled with sarcasm directed at the wets of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

"We deny to the wets no right that was ours under the Constitution," declared the keynoter. "We yield to them no privileges that were not available to the drys. We deny the right of the wets to take out of the Constitution by some unconstitutional short cuts what it took the drys by constitutional methods 100 years to put in."

Discussing the Republican national platform, Dr. Howard declared: "It was designed to fool both the wets and drys." He described it as "the most stupendous, titanic, colossal, calamitous, crimson, conscienceless, barbaric and cataclysmic fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people."

Dr. Howard declared that, stripped of its verbiage, the Republican platform plank has for its "one commanding purpose not only the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but its repeal by a referendum vote in states which prefer to be wet, while the Constitution of the country is dry."

In regard to the Democratic platform, Dr. Howard said:

"There is nothing ambiguous about the plank. The plank and the candidate are for outright repeal. If the Democratic Party carries Congress and wins the Presidency on that plank the Eighteenth Amendment is doomed and damned."

The speaker made a plea for the support of the Prohibition Party by dry voters who have been supporting the two major parties.

Drys to Plan Strategy In Washington Caucus

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Organized drys will attempt to agree on presidential campaign strategy at a meeting here July 14 and 15.

Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary, issued a call today to the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, war council of 30 prohibition groups.

"I have seen and heard nothing to indicate any likelihood of the organized drys of the country attaching themselves to the Prohibition Party," Dr. Dinwiddie said.

He said three viewpoints are held by various prohibitionists on the best way out of the situation produced by Republican and Democratic platforms. The viewpoints propose, respectively: Indorsing Hoover and the Republican plank; concentrating on Congressional campaigns; and initiating an independent movement.

Both Platforms Neglect Farmers, Bureau Head Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 6—Neither the Republican nor the Democratic national conventions gave the agricultural problem anything like adequate consideration, Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said at a big farmers' gathering here Monday.

In his first comment on the work of the conventions and the platforms adopted, Mr. O'Neal said: "Speech after speech was made from the platforms on other questions, and not a single voice was heard telling the parties of the actual condition and needs of 50,000,000 people of the nation directly dependent on agriculture.

"It disgusts me greatly," he added, "to see how little time was given to the discussion of the great economic questions that so deeply threaten our nation today. Among hundreds of duly elected delegates and official leaders, how few openly championed the cause of agriculture. Delegations elected by great agricultural states, whose very existence is threatened, had no delegates who would fight on the floor of the great conventions for our cause."

As to the platforms themselves Mr. O'Neal said the Democratic one was "a bit more definite" but reserved further comment until "they are interpreted by the nominees whose duty is to interpret and carry out those promises."

Mr. O'Neal declared that while four years ago "both political parties gave solemn pledges to the farmers that they would seek legislation for restoring equality to agriculture to the end that agriculture might prosper, today those promises stand unredeemed and the inequality of agriculture is far worse than it was in 1928."

Farmers Hear Call To War of Ballots

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—American agriculture made its celebration of the 156th anniversary of the nation's founding a protest against its adversities.

A call to arms for a war of ballots in the farmers' cause was sounded in 10,000 communities where rural folk met at picnics of the American Farm Bureau Federation Monday. In the cornland of Iowa rose the dominant note of this nation-wide communion of agrarians.

Mr. E. A. O'Neal, president of the farm bureau, addressing thousands of farmers and many townspeople at Ottumwa, charged both major political parties with a "calloused and even defiant indifference to agriculture."

Both parties, he declared, have failed to relieve the farmer and his answer should be a war of ballots against "greedy financial and industrial interests" who have "forgotten that the farmers have been the chief factor in national development."

Flier's Warning Note Makes Landing Safe

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—A broken gasoline line and the only available open space for a forced landing crowded with children—that was the problem yesterday of Lieut. Alford J. Williams, once the flying ace of the navy.

He solved it neatly. A scribbled note attached to a screwdriver landed near a mounted policeman. The officer raced across the parade ground of Van Cortlandt Park shouting warnings to several hundred children.

Lieutenant Williams came down just eight minutes after he left Greenwich, Conn.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LTD.

Loblaw Groceterias Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended May 31, 1932, sales of $18,130,933, compared with $17,010,191 in preceding fiscal year and profit before federal taxes of $1,180,840, compared with $1,206,634.

National Drys Declare War On Both Parties' Wet Stand

Board of Strategy Calls on All Friends of Prohibition to Vote for Dry Candidates

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Through the National Board of Strategy, irreconcilable prohibitionists have proclaimed war on the platforms of both parties and urged all friends of the Eighteenth Amendment to "devote their best efforts to the election of dry candidates to both houses of Congress and to state legislatures."

The strategy board, in a formal statement said:

The results of the recent national political conventions were not such as to eliminate the prohibition issue from the 1932 campaign. Therefore, the board of strategy, created by the national conference of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, including in its membership officers and leaders of the national temperance organizations and general church denominational temperance boards, in the interest of the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and the defense of the Constitution against the lawless liquor attacks, offers to the people its evaluation of the platform adopted by the conventions.

We are opposed to repeal. We are opposed to the submission of any repeal or modification proposal which would destroy or weaken national prohibition. The prohibition forces of the nation will, to the very limit of their ability, preserve, protect and defend that salutary governmental policy.

Proof of the benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment is evidenced by unimpeachable testimony from governmental records, social welfare agencies and other authoritative sources. Those benefits are in proportion to the extent of observance and the degree of enforcement.

Best Yet Tried

While we recognize the fact that national prohibition has not had the degree of observance and enforcement to which it is entitled, we are, nevertheless, convinced that this national policy of government has accomplished more and has been far more successfully enforced than any other policy of liquor control which has ever been tried.

Experience has demonstrated that any other method for the mitigation of the evils of the liquor traffic would unquestionably foster greater evils and create more formidable difficulties of administration and enforcement than those with which the Government has been compelled to deal under the Eighteenth Amendment.

The violation of the prohibition law and the evils attendant thereon, by no process of reason or logic, can be properly chargeable to the law. Such evils are the natural product of the nefarious traffic which in all its long history has scoffed at law and defied government. No federal or state regulatory law has ever received from the liquor traffic willing respect or observance. That traffic is inherently lawless and has always challenged popular government.

The very success of the law today is primarily responsible for the highly organized and heavily financed propaganda against it. Those who flout the Constitution and disobey the prohibition law will not obey the restrictions which would necessarily be a part of any regulatory law which might supersede the Eighteenth Amendment.

What Planks Demand

The Republican plank:

The platform plank of the Eighteenth Amendment adopted by the Republican Party convention declares for obedience to and enforcement of the law and the preservation of gains admittedly accomplished under the Eighteenth Amendment. It declares against nullification, non-observance, referendums without constitutional sanction, the submission of a mere repeal amendment, and any "backward step." The plank declares that prohibition has been and is a nonpartisan question. It does not pledge nominees or members of the party to follow any specific course, declares against the "evils inherent in the liquor traffic," and pledges the party and its nominees to enforcement.

With that portion of the plank we heartily agree.

The plank further declares that Congress should submit a substitute amendment which would give the people an opportunity to decide whether they will retain the Eighteenth Amendment unchanged or adopt a substitute permitting the several states to legalize the sale of intoxicants as their citizens may determine, subject to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition exists and to safeguard citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and its attendant evils.

To this portion of the plank we are opposed, as we are to the submission of any repeal or weakening modification of the amendment. This plank, however, does not declare any party preference as between the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitute proposed, but leaves that to be determined by the people in the event Congress submits such a proposal.

No Pledge Called For

The Republican platform neither pledges the party power nor binds the members of the Congress to vote for any such submission. Lest its general utterances calling for party loyalty be taken to extend to the imposition of a duty to vote to submit, the declaration on the Eighteenth Amendment gives specific release by the direct statement that "no public official or member of the party should be pledged or forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions upon this question."

The Democratic plank:

The platform plank adopted by the Democratic Party convention declares specifically for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and demands that Congress propose such repeal to ratification conventions in the states. It urges the party, in case the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, to cooperate in the enactment of state measures to prevent the return of the saloon, and demands that the Federal Government protect the states against importation of liquors in violation of state laws. It also declares for the immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize beer and other alcoholic beverages permissible under the Constitution, for beverage purposes.

Opens Gate to Lawlessness

This plank would eliminate the Eighteenth Amendment in its entirety from the Constitution and would open the flood gates to wholesale and uncontrollable violations of the law.

Against ratification by conventions:

Both platforms provide for ratification by state conventions. We oppose the convention method for ratification of constitutional amendments as untried, entirely unprotected by election laws and corrupt practices acts, and directly inviting all forms of jobbery and machine control.

In this emergency we urge the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment to unity of effort and against ill-advised and ineffective political movements tending to waste their energies and resources, dividing and diverting them into channels that would serve only the enemies of our cause.

We urge all friends of the Eighteenth Amendment to devote their best efforts to the election of dry candidates to both houses of Congress and to the state legislatures.

The board of strategy at an early date will recommend and publish the procedure and active steps to be taken in the conduct of the campaign.

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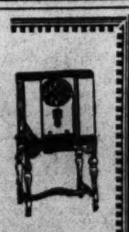
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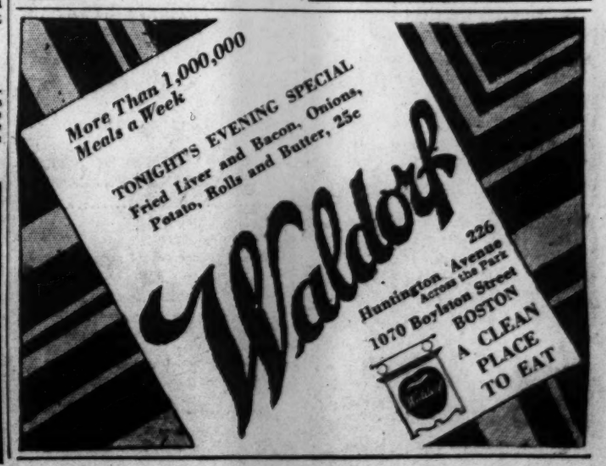
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BUFFALO MARKS ITS 100 YEARS WITH EXERCISES

Unveiling of Two Statues of Former Presidents Is a Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6—A waterfront park, where once sprawled an ash-strewn dump, is now open to the public, and heroic statues of two former Presidents of the United States have been unveiled at the entrance to Buffalo's new $7,000,000 City Hall in connection with a centennial celebration which will continue through July 10.

The centennial marks the rise of Buffalo from a tiny lake shore hamlet to the position of thirteenth city of the United States. A dramatic pageant, "The Romance of Buffalo," unfolding the commercial and business history of the city, features the evening programs at Centennial Park.

The statues of Millard Fillmore, a Buffalo schoolmaster and lawyer who became the nation's thirteenth President, and of Grover Cleveland, whose uncompromising adherence to the conviction that "public office is a public trust" carried him from the Mayor's chair in Buffalo to the Governorship of New York State and to the Presidency of the United States, stand in terraces on each side of the entrance to City Hall. They are of bronze and were executed by Mr. Bryant Baker, sculptor.

Home of Fillmore

Just across from the City Hall, in Niagara Square, is the site on which stood the stately and hospitable mansion which Mr. Fillmore occupied after he returned to private life. Erection of the Fillmore statue was especially appropriate at this time, for it was just 100 years ago that Mr. Fillmore, as a young lawyer, first entered the national political arena as congressional representative from Erie County.

The statues were unveiled with the opening of the centennial ceremonies on July 1, after Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, paid glowing tributes to both the former Presidents in an address dedicating the new City Hall.

Mr. Wilbur, in his address, stressed that President Fillmore had much to do with the preliminary activities of the Government leading up to the Civil War, while Mr. Cleveland was instrumental in the reconstruction program after that conflict.

"Millard Fillmore has not been given a full measure of justice," he said. "He did his greatest service in holding with firmer bonds the states of the Union. His statesmanship, like that of his great Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, was not appreciated or understood by the extremists. That period of our history was no different from others. The statesman must struggle against the extremist in order to accomplish the possible.

"Fillmore was a Whig with a Democratic Congress on his hands, trying to solve that which was almost insoluble and which required a war in order to bring it to conclusion. Fillmore saw beyond the immediate situation the great significance of holding together every geographical element within the boundaries of the United States. He worked toward the preservation of the Union.

Relations to California

"Those of us who have lived on the shores of the Pacific have had unusual interest in President Fillmore because of his relation to the admission of the State of California and also since he was the President who sent the Perry expedition to Japan, doing so much to open up the Orient and lay the foundations of trade and other relationships of the Pacific Ocean.

"Appealing to me is the picture of Fillmore's entertainment of President-elect Abraham Lincoln and of their going to church together in Buffalo. What must have been in the minds of those two men as they sat listening to the sermon? They had both come out of that abject poverty and squalor, so often associated with pioneer days, but they had grown great in character and power through their own efforts."

Miss Maconda Morgan Fillmore, a fourth cousin of the former President, unveiled his statue. Miss Fillmore is a retired school-teacher. Mr Richard Folsom Cleveland of Baltimore, son of President Cleveland, was to have unveiled his father's statue, but he was detained in Chicago by the Democratic national convention. His place was taken by Mrs. Mary Foster Collins of Buffalo, a niece of Mr. James J. Forsyth, donor of the statue. The Fillmore statue was made possible by a legislative grant of $25,000.

The celebration opened with a pageant on Main Street which included 54 elaborate floats portraying every important historic event in the life of the city. Brightly uniformed squadrons, representing fraternal, military, and civic groups of Buffalo, marched at intervals.

Dollar Bigger But—Buying Power of Earner Is Smaller

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — The American manufacturing wage earner's dollar was worth 22.7 per cent more in May, 1932, than in September, 1929, National Industrial Conference Board statistics show.

Moreover, the wage earner's rate of payment in the case of those who are employed has declined less than prices. But unemployment has caused aggregate earnings to fall off sharply and the board computes that the real purchasing power of the total pay envelope after giving effect to reduction in employment was 23.1 per cent less in May, 1932 than in September, 1929.

Purchasing power is measured by the decline in prices of the things the wage earner buys. This decline was 22.7 per cent from September, 1929, to May, 1932. Thus purchasing power of the individual dollar was 22.7 per cent greater, or 124.8 cents, as compared to 100 cents in 1923 and 99.2 cents in September, 1929. But as the number of dollars received was much less, the wage earner's total real purchasing power was considerably smaller.

In September, 1929, taken as the month the business slump set in, the industrial wage earner received on the average of $25.89 a week. In May, 1932, he received only $17.17—40.6 per cent less.

The rate of payment has fallen less than the decline of prices, so that the wage earner working as many hours in May as in September, 1929, is better off. Very few are working so many hours, the decline being 30.5 per cent. The wage earner in May received 51 cents an hour on the average, 13.9 per cent less than in September, 1929.

Save for a few seasonal gains, the board says, unemployment was aggravated in May by further lay-offs. The number of those employed in the manufacturing industries now stands at about 62.2 per cent of the 1923 level, and about the same as compared with 1929. The decline in May was 4 per cent from April.

ALABAMA TO DIRECT FEDERAL TAX STUDY

MONTOMERY, Ala., July 6 (AP)—Mr. Thomas E. Knight Jr., Attorney-General of Alabama, was appointed yesterday as chairman of a national committee of attorney-generals to investigate the new federal tax and its relation to state, county and city governments.

Mr. Knight's appointment was received from Mr. Clement F. Robinson, Attorney-General of Maine and president of the National Association of Attorney-Generals of the United States. "Our committee will resist the Federal Government's effort to collect any tax that hampers the operation of a state or its political subdivisions," Mr. Knight said.

ÆTNA MUST PAY BOND

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5 (AP)—A federal court jury today found that the Ætna Casualty and Surety Company, Hartford, Conn., must pay a $100,000 bond it issued to the defunct Cosmopolitan Bank & Trust Company of Cincinnati. The bond was to guarantee faithful performance of duty by the bank's officers and employees.

RADIO CHAINS CUT STAFFS

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—Both national radio chains have reduced staffs and salaries. The National Broadcasting Company on July 1 placed in effect a general 10 per cent salary reduction. The Columbia Broadcasting System recently reduced salaries 15 per cent, after dropping about 75 employees from a personnel of 600.

Flank Entrance to Buffalo's City Hall

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

TWO PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
Left—Heroic Statue of Grover Cleveland. Right—Heroic Statue of Millard Fillmore.

Caravan of Jacoby Family To Teach Visual Education

'America First' Tour Starts From Brooklyn With Pacific Coast as Goal—History Combined With Observation En Route

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—The Jacobys are on their way, and it is to be North, East, South and West for them before they nose East again, possessed of a complete visual education in the ways of the corn-pone and the corn-grown fringes of the country, not to mention the Pacific coast reaches and throwing in the Great Salt Lake for good measure.

The Jacobys are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jacoby and eight of their 10 children, and they hail from the Canarsie section of Brooklyn. This grand "America first" tour is "like a dream come true." They have been aiming to set out on it, as far as the heads of the family are concerned, ever since Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby were married in 1907.

Mr. Jacoby works at the Manhattan headquarters of the Guaranty Trust Company, but office work doesn't mean a man can't build a fine trailer and pack it and a seven-passenger touring car with eight children and blankets, beds, a tent and provisions, pots, pans and clothing—not when you have been saying every year for all those years that that was what you were going to do next year.

They are headed out of Pennsylvania now after a look at Independence Hall and other Americana along the route. The road leads to Chicago, and by the time they reach the Yellowstone National Park every man jack of the Jacobys expects to be letter-perfect in his caravan rôle.

To Mr. Jacoby the trip has a strong pedagogical possibility. He always has enjoyed teaching his children, and he believes the opportunity for instruction on the trip is just about ideal. That is how it is that the overland cargo includes arithmetics, spelling books, histories and the like.

"It's going to be a laboratory school all day long," Mr. Jacoby said, "and when night comes and we've made camp, there will come the test of memory and observation.

"We are going to look at the history of the country and we're going to notice flowers and crops and the way the farmers spray their orchards and cultivate corn, cotton and wheat. We will study the cowboy songs and the hill-billy ballads and Negro music, and we will eat tamales and corn pone.

"We will visit Indians, logging camps and rangers' stations, watch work on dams and see how Idaho farmers irrigate their fields. We will range the Rocky Mountains and the prairies as far as the Golden Gate and we will see the length of the Mississippi."

Two Jacobys—Julius and Dell—stayed at home to take care of the house and hold on to paying jobs. All save these put on their oldest clothes, and when they got off it was with a complete expression of being on the verge of "the time of their lives" the summer long.

Male Butterfly Smells Like Clover, Expert Says; Mate, Like a Cockroach

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—Butterflies, like the flowers around which they flutter, sometimes exude fragrance, according to Mr. Austin H. Clark, butterfly specialist of the Smithsonian Institution.

There are butterflies that have the fragrance of mignonette, others smell like new-mown hay or honey biscuits, Mr. Clark has discovered. It is usually the male and not the female who is perfumed, however.

The common milkweed butterfly of the eastern United States, according to Mr. Clark, emits an odor like the faint, sweet fragrance of red clover blossoms of the flowers of the common milkweed. This comes from scales within a little pouch on each hind wing of the male, together with a faint, cockroach-like odor. The female emits only the latter, but much stronger and more disagreeable. This butterfly, Mr. Clark says, is a great wanderer, particularly fond of flying along the seacoast or along the bank of a wide river. It has been reported 100 miles at sea.

The common orange and black regal fritillary, Mr. Clark found, gives out a strong, sweet, spicy odor resembling that of sandalwood. The blue butterfly of the middle Atlantic states has an exceedingly delicate odor comparable to that of newly stirred earth in the spring or of crushed violets.

The odor of the abundant yellow clover butterfly Mr. Clark describes as that of sweet grass. This insect, he found, has a decided preference for yellow flowers. If a cloud obscures the sun, it at once seeks a place to rest, the first choice being a yellowed clover leaf or a yellow leaf of any kind.

The tiny sulphur butterfly exudes a pronounced fragrance suggesting dried hay while the closely related orange clover butterfly has a constant and very uniform odor suggesting heliotrope, the study revealed.

About the most common species throughout the East, the cabbage butterfly, emits a faint odor, difficult to detect, which is comparable to that of mignonette and sweet briar, according to Mr. Clark. The great family of swallowtails, he says, present a range of odors. The blue swallowtail, common about flower gardens, exudes an odor suggestive of carrot flowers. It is described as one of the most aggressive of all butterflies. Mr. Clark records one instance in which one of the species actually chased an English sparrow for more than 50 feet, each flying at a speed of approximately 25 miles an hour.

The closely related yellow swallowtail, an inhabitant of woodlands, has an odor described by Mr. Clark as "like certain brands of honey biscuits."

Motoring 'Don'ts' Offered to Improve Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's 1933 license tag will be inclosed in an envelope of peculiar significance, for in the back of each will be printed 10 "don'ts" for increasing careful driving, according to Mr. W. V. Sutherland, director of the Motor Vehicle Division of the State Highway Department.

They are:

1. Don't pass on hills or blind curves—you might just as well be blindfolded.
2. Don't challenge the right-of-way—if in doubt, take no chances.
3. Don't fail to signal all turns—the fellow behind is no mind-reader.
4. Don't cut corners—that's the other fellow's territory and he might claim it.
5. Don't cut in sharply after passing—the driver you pass hates the ditch as much as you do.
6. Don't weave all over the highway—your half of the road is on the right.
7. Don't come to sudden stops without signaling—rear end crashes are costly.
8. Don't lag in traffic—you have no right to delay those behind.
9. Don't take chances with faulty brakes or tires—it's a saving you'll regret.
10. Don't be reckless at any time—you endanger not only your own life, but the other fellow's as well.

Mr. Keith Legare, highway safety engineer, drafted the "don'ts" and conceived the idea of placing them on the license tag envelopes, where it is believed they will contribute toward reducing the high accident rate in South Carolina.

BRAZILIAN TEACHERS PLAN AMERICAN WORK

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Dr. Anisio Texeira, Rio's Director-General of Public Instruction, has announced that the municipality will send the executives of 12 schools to the United States next August for a year's study.

The executives, most of them women, will implant American methods in the Rio de Janeiro schools. Some members of the educational mission will attend Columbia University.

Better Understanding Sought Among Pan-American Nations

First of Series of Annual Conferences Is Opened at George Washington University

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—Bringing the peoples of the two American continents into a better understanding of each other is the objective of the first of a series of annual conferences on Hispanic America, which opened yesterday at George Washington University.

Fifteen authorities representing 10 universities, the Pan American Union and other agencies interested in Latin America, will participate in a six-weeks course upon the economic, social, intellectual and religious life of the Spanish-speaking nations.

The awakening of the United States to the conditions lying behind and often retarding the spiritual and material development of Latin America is believed by those furthering this conference to be of prime importance to international understanding and coöperation.

For this reason thoughtful consideration has been given to the preparation of lectures that a clear view may be obtained of the foreign policy of the United States.

Lecturing yesterday, Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, associate professor of Hispanic history, George Washington University, recalled that the United States first became academically interested in Spanish America during 1895. Courses at that time were introduced in the University of California. In 1904 Columbia University followed suit, joined shortly afterward by the University of Texas.

During 1926 colleges to the number of 125 were offering courses on Spanish subjects, Dr. Wilgus said. The number was reduced in 1929 to 109, although 434 different courses were listed in the college's curricula.

Emphasizing the keen desire of universities and educators to open a road to a closer friendship between the two American continents, Dr. Wilgus enumerated the many works already published and to be published on the republics beyond the Rio Grande.

Of the societies and organizations he named as offering discussions and study of Latin America were the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass; Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia; Institute of Statesmanship, Rollins College, Florida; Institute of Inter-American Affairs, University of Florida; Seminar of Mexica; University of Mexico, Mexico City, and the Pan American Students League, New York City.

Delaware to Mark Historic Shrines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CASTLE, Del., July 6—Bronze plaques will be placed on colonial buildings here and in other Delaware towns by the Historic Markers Committee of the Delaware George Washington Bicentennial Commission, it was announced yesterday. The home of Gov. Gunning Bedford, later the birthplace of Justice George Gray; the historic museum where Washington himself was once a wedding guest and the Van Dyke House where Lafayette gave Dorcas Van Dyke in marriage, all will be appropriately marked.

Beginning at Claymont, markers will call attention to the old block house, owned successively by the Swedes, Dutch and English; the old tavern where Washington, Wayne, Lafayette and Light Horse Harry Lee were guests, and Naaman's Creek and bridge, named for a Minqua Indian chief.

Markers will be placed opposite the Peter Jacquet house at Long Hook, the Commons Farms granted by William Penn, and Buena Vista, built by John M. Clayton and now the home of Gov. C. Douglass Buck. Bear Tavern, where Washington and Lafayette stopped, and Commodore McDonough's home at McDonough also will be marked.

Virginia School For Needy Boys To Get Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The first unit of the Robinson Industrial School for Boys, for which Frederick J. Robinson bequeathed approximately $1,500,000, will be constructed at Kempsville, in Princess Anne County, as soon as plans can be prepared, it has been announced by the board of trustees.

Approximately $140,000 will be expended at this time on either two or three buildings. The site consists of 95 acres on the Kempsville road, about 150 yards south of the Virginia Beach Boulevard.

Architects were authorized at a meeting of the board to proceed with the plans and specifications which will be submitted for approval at a meeting of the board, July 14. Present plans for the Robinson home, as it will be called, provide for construction in the unit type, it was learned from Mr. O. J. Edgerton, treasurer. The road leading into the site is in a horseshoe shape from the Kempsville road and the main building will be situated on a tangent to the curve in the horseshoe. This central building will be flanked by dormitories.

Mr. Robinson left the bulk of his estate for the erection of a school where boys without the advantage of a formal education might be instructed in farming and industrial trades. He stipulated that the school was to be located near Norfolk and that Norfolk boys should have preference in training. Should the school not be filled with local boys, Virginia residents were to have next consideration, and after that boys from other parts of the country.

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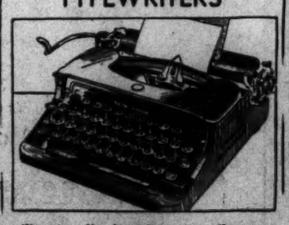

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THIRD FLOOR ANNEX

FINNISH WOMEN PUSH EDUCATION IN TEMPERANCE

Intensive Campaign to Follow Discarding of National Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin. — Temperance work is going ahead in Finland, and going ahead with renewed vigor, due to what is described as the "temporary setback" experienced this spring in the reversal of the prohibition law.

Now that the women in Finland, who are the most tireless advocates of temperance reform, have had time to look around them, to recover from the "shock" of losing what had appeared at one time the ideal of their temperance aims, they are ready to admit that out of the disappearance of prohibition must rise the understanding that laws are effective only as they are backed by national good will and national conscience.

Prohibition, the women hold, has not failed Finland; Finland has failed prohibition. Therefore, the advocates of temperance are "on their mettle."

Councils Formed

The Council of Twenty Women, established after the Women's Prohibition Congress of 1920, and which has worked steadily for the growth of a greater appreciation of prohibition, is now to extend its activities. Seven such councils are to be established and education is to be carried on in earnest.

The women, backed by continued financial support from the state, are planning the publication of a temperance newspaper, and they are making arrangements for the holding of meetings throughout the country.

Finland introduced prohibition at a time when, elated by the prospect of national existence apart from Russia, the country was ready for reform. Then it was ready to embrace a government based upon foundations considered "too advanced" by most other countries; ready too to see its avowedly temperance leanings result in prohibition.

The country was, at the time, in a mood for prohibition, but the mood did not last. Influences having no relation to the enthusiastic launching of a nation upon broad and courageous lines existed unforeseen. The "war mentality" which still lingered in the country had unexpectedly to be reckoned with.

Mrs. Tilma Hainari, one of Finland's strongest supporters of temperance, and the only woman to serve upon the state commission which considered the national position in regard to prohibition during the months of 1931, says that in order to avert worse conditions, the repeal of the prohibition law as far as Finland is concerned was essential.

Smuggling Easy

She points to the fact that smuggling into Finland, with its broken coast line and innumerable wooded islands, offered too strong a temptation to neighbor states with alcoholic drinks to offer.

She says, moreover — and her statement is supported by all who took the trouble to investigate the facts—that, although it was undoubtedly true that the women voted for prohibition in the first instance, it is also undoubtedly true that they voted it out in the second. Even the women of the Socialist ranks, supporting a party which, in turn, supported prohibition, voted wet in direct opposition to their party instructions.

In launching their new campaign, women count upon the support which will undoubtedly be rendered by the fact that a system of local option will now be operated in Finland, and that, by means of this, the country may well be won over piecemeal to a state of total abstinence. They count too upon the present compulsory closing of all drink shops before national holidays and during each week-end. No intoxicating drink is procurable in Finland between Friday night and Tuesday morning.

Language Issue Looms Large Among Maltese

(Continued from Page 1)

in Malta, but it is a fact that when the British took possession of the island at the beginning of the nineteenth century they found Italian the official language, the language of education, of the law courts, of the learned professions, of the university and of the church.

English Official Language

English, of course, was proclaimed as the official language of the Administration, but little or nothing was at first done to extend its knowledge. As a matter of fact, after nearly 40 years of British rule, the Italian language was still the language of the Maltese regiments; all orders, reports, proceedings and boards of courts-martial had been written in Italian until 1840.

The first serious attempt to oust Italian from the Maltese courts was made in 1901, when it was officially announced in London that English would supplant Italian in the courts in 15 years' time. This decree raised an outcry all over Malta, but was shortly afterward repealed.

The language question continued to be the object of lively discussion until a satisfactory solution to the problem was given in the Constitution of 1921. The Constitution laid down that the English and Italian languages were to be the official languages of Malta, and while both were recognized as equal languages of culture at the university, in secondary schools and in the higher classes of elementary schools, the Italian language was once more confirmed as the official language of the courts.

All Maltese speak their native language in their homes, and only the small educated class speaks also both English and Italian. The use of English is rapidly increasing and during the last few years it has made very considerable progress. Italian, on the other hand, is losing ground, and had it not been for the reaction following Lord Strickland's campaign to abolish it altogether, its position today would be much worse.

The commission while recommending the retention of Italian as one of the official languages of Malta and as the official language of the courts, with minor changes for an extended use of English and Maltese in criminal trials, suggested that the Italian language should cease to be taught in the elementary schools. The commission was not unanimous on this last point, one member expressing a dissentient opinion.

The change has been suggested on purely technical grounds. According to the present system, Maltese, English and Italian are compulsory in the elementary schools, and the result is that very young children fail to learn proficiently either English or Italian.

Since, however, language has been made a question of politics, the proposed change has met with open disfavor by the Nationalist Party, and a violent campaign against the compulsory abolition of Italian in the elementary schools has been started in Malta. This campaign has now extended to Italy, where the government and the people have resented the attack upon the Italian language in an island which, it is claimed, has so many affinities with Italy.

The result of raising the language question once more has been a strong reaction in Malta and a considerable increase in the strength of the Nationalist Party. Fresh impulse has been given to the Italian language, which was slowly dying out, and many Maltese, who were quite indifferent to the problem, have suddenly become champions of the Italian language. It is also difficult to understand the motives which have led the British Imperial Government to disregard the recommendation of the commission, who had advised that before imposing the change, opinion upon this question should be more clearly expressed in Malta. It is possible that the British Government, in view of the almost certain victory of the Nationalist Party at the polls may have wished to forestall any action of the next Nationalist Administration in favor of the Italian language which might tend to restrict the use of the English language in education.

Leads Liquor Fight in Finland

The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. TILMA HAINARI

Versailles Classified Arms

★ ★ ★

Offensive Weapons Agreed On in 1919; Conference Now Deadlocked on Issue

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

It became apparent at an early stage of the Disarmament Conference that there was general agreement on the division of war weapons into two categories—one offensive and the other defensive—but there were interminable wrangles as to the category in which particular weapons should be placed. Now there is a simple test which more than 40 nations agreed upon as long ago as 1919, though this simple test has been strangely overlooked.

When the allies were drawing up the peace treaty with Germany, they considered that Germany had acted aggressively, and they wished to deprive that power of offensive weapons. They differed about many things, but they experienced little difficulty in deciding what disabilities in the way of armaments should be placed on Germany.

We need then only turn to the military, naval and air clauses of the Versailles Treaty—Part V—to ascertain the nature of the weapons which were then unanimously deemed to be offensive. It is curious that such an appeal has not been made. The treaty itself declares that Germany's observance of the imposed conditions is expected in order to render possible a general limitation of armaments of all nations.

* * *

Some of the provisions have a special character—such as the delivery and destruction of matériel, the dismantling of fortresses, and so forth. Other articles have reference to the number of men allowed in the German Army, the duration of service, and the methods of recruiting. Some of these provisions are not applicable to the present discussion; and others would arouse controversy. But there can hardly be controversy about the specific prohibitions which revealed the allied opinion of the category into which various weapons fall.

There is at first, in Article 171, the prohibition of asphyxiating and poisonous gases. It will surely be accepted that these weapons were forbidden because they are particularly offensive; and, being forbidden to Germany, they should be forbidden to other nations.

In the same article an embargo is placed on the manufacture and the importation of armored cars, tanks, and similar constructions suitable for use in war. Here again no doubt existed that these were offensive weapons.

The allies were convinced that submarines were essentially offensive. They forbade the construction or acquisition of any submarines even for commercial purposes. There was no doubt about it at all in the minds of any of the signatories.

* * *

As for warships, it was considered that their size should be strictly limited. The vessels intended for replacement purposes in the small fleet that was left to Germany comprised armored ships which should not exceed 10,000 tons. Anything larger was regarded as superfluous. Germany indeed has shown that by ingenious processes a warship of 10,000 tons can be made a swift and formidable vessel.

Many naval experts see in the construction of mammoth ships by other nations merely an unfortunate effect of naval rivalry, and there is no reason why there should not be, by common agreement, a scaling down of the recognized size of armored ships. Nobody would be placed at any disadvantage if it were agreed that capital ships should no longer be of 35,000 tons but should be brought down to the limits which were judged to be large enough for Germany.

Finally, it was laid down that Germany should not possess military or naval air forces. It is certain that such forces arouse more apprehension than any other weapons, since they are peculiarly designed for use against the civilian populations. The judgment of the allies was right, though there remains the difficult question of the convertibility of commercial airplanes.

Here then is a definition of offensive weapons which was drawn up by the allies themselves. It cannot be permanently applied to Germany alone. It should be taken as the basis of an all-round agreement as to what constitutes offensive weapons.

Woman Wins Prize For Long Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Mrs. Carrie J. Williams of Grand Rapids, Mich., manager of the women's department of the Illinois Life Insurance Company, has won a prize for the Business and Professional Women's Club of her city in the nation-wide Age Protection Contest of the National Federation by her record of 52 years in business, it was announced yesterday.

Among other prize winners was the Business and Professional Women's Club of Oxford, Miss., which submitted the record of Mary Eleanor McGuire who has been employed 67 consecutive years, 63 of them with the J. E. Neilson Drygoods Company of Oxford.

The Chattanooga Business and Professional Women's Club presented the prize-winning plan for pension insurance, that of the International Harvester Company which has appointed a trusteeship to handle the fund and pay employees a monthly pension upon retirement, based on 1¼ per cent of compensation for 10 consecutive years of largest salary, times the number of years of service, provided the amount does not exceed one-half the average yearly compensation or $2500.

Dr. Struve Named For Chicago Post

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., July 6 (AP) —A one-time Russian war refugee has taken over the directorship of the University of Chicago's observatory.

He is Dr. Otto Struve, whose ancestors for three generations were noted as astronomers under the Imperial Russian Government. For several years he has been professor of astrophysics at the university. He succeeds Dr. Edwin B. Frost, who recently resigned after having served as director since 1905.

Dr. Struve, who is now an American citizen, was born at Kharkov less than 35 years ago. Following the Russian revolution he served with the White armies, and when they were conquered, fled to Constantinople.

PARIS PREMIER NEAR DOWNFALL ON BUDGET CUTS

Returns to Lausanne to Answer Germany on Reparation Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 6 — The political situation is quiet here after an exciting Fourth of July week-end during which financial fireworks, exploded under the Government's project to balance the budget by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, nearly brought about the downfall of the Government.

The Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, was able to make the politicians of Paris realize the folly of a Cabinet crisis at the very climax of the Reparations Conference, and finally returned to Lausanne yesterday to voice the final say of France concerning the German counter proposals, assured of his position for at least the rest of this week.

While almost unanimous in rejecting as "unacceptable" the German scheme, French opinion nevertheless welcomed it as a formal agreement to pay something as compensation for reparations. It is felt here now that Germany no longer refuses to pay anything at all. A compromise will be obtainable possibly at about 3,000,000,000 marks, half payable in installments, half deposited in bonds after a three-year moratorium.

France in fact appears to be more troubled by Italy's declaration in favor of a clean slate than at Germany's proposition which was not unexpected. Italy's stand is regretted as a breach in the common agreement of the creditor countries which France is desirous of maintaining at all costs.

On his return to Paris after officiating Sunday at the last rites for Aristide Briand at Cocherel, the quiet Normandy village which was Briand's home, M. Herriot found that the Chamber Finance Committee had taken the teeth out of the Government's project so that it fell at least 1,000,000,000 francs short of balancing the budget. Committee members belonging to M. Herriot's own party objected even to the mild cuts in expenditure which M. Herriot proposed.

Defending his program vigorously before the committee and the meeting of his party he declared, "Our Government must balance the budget and cover the needs of the Treasury." Making it clear he would not renounce this intention even though it should mean his overthrow, M. Herriot succeeded in obtaining the consent of the committee to reconsider the project and agreement of the Chamber to postpone debate until his return from Lausanne.

Paying Cent More to Send a Letter To Add Millions to Postal Revenue

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—Practically every home and office in the country today began to help the largest single business in the world—the United States postal service—erase its deficit by paying 3 cents instead of 2 cents to send their letters.

Not since the war years of 1917 to 1919 have mail users been required to put 3-cent stamps on letters of normal weight. The Post Office Department estimates the increase in postal revenues from the new letter weight at $130,000,000. This figure allows for a 1 per cent total loss in mail matter because of the higher rate and for a 5 per cent diversion of first class matter to third class.

The bureau of engraving and printing has been getting ready for the postal increase for some weeks. Approximately 4,000,000,000 3-cent postage stamps have been distributed to branch post offices in preparation. In addition, about 1,000,000,000 1-cent stamps have been sent out for use with 2-cent stamps and 2-cent stamped envelopes now on hand, to meet the new rate. A stock of postage-due stamps have also been provided to care for short-paid matter.

Three varieties of 3-cent stamps are being sold, namely the current 3-cent Lincoln stamp of the regular issue, the 3-cent stamp of the Washington bicentennial series which will be continued in use until this issue is withdrawn at the close of the present year, and a new 3-cent stamp of the same general design as the 2-cent stamp of the bicentennial series, except for the change of denomination numerals and the omission of the date.

A new air-mail postage rate also effective today is estimated to add $3,000,000 each year to the revenues of the department. The rates, as fixed by the Postmaster General, will be 8 cents for the first ounce or fraction and 13 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. Other rate increases, insurance, registry, money orders and parcel post are expected to increase the revenue by about $30,000,000 additional. Rates on post cards mailed to points in the United States remain at 1 cent.

The increasing postal deficit which the new rate is designed to reduce was slightly in excess of $200,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year on June 30. This compares with a postal deficit of $146,000,000 for the fiscal year 1931 and $98,000,000 for 1930. The Postmaster-General lays the increase in the deficit during the last two years almost entirely to a decrease in the volume of mail, inasmuch as postal expenditure remains almost the same.

Attention Is Called To New Air Mail Rates

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Air mail users were urged today to familiarize themselves with the 8-cent rate now effective, if they would avoid delays, by Capt. Thomas B. Doe, chairman of the air transport section of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.

The 8-cent air mail stamps are not printed yet, his statement said, but they will be ready before fall.

Eight cents will carry a letter weighing an ounce or less, for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, 13 cents more will be needed. Ordinary stamps may be used for the entire amount of postage, but senders are advised to label their letters "via air mail."

OYSTER 'FARMING' STARTS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, July 5 (AP)—Oyster "farming" under the policy adopted by the Dominion Department of Fisheries is getting actively under way in Prince Edward Island, says a statement issued today by the department.

Already a dozen or more citizens have leased from the department Malpeque Bay areas which are suitable for oyster cultivation on a commercial scale.

More than 75 applications for leases of other "farms" in the Malpeque Bay region and elsewhere in the Province are also before the department.

Extension of oyster farming to certain New Brunswick waters is also in prospect.

German Politics Giving Thought To Personality

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—More "personality in politics" is being sought by some political groups in Germany.

Under the present system the voter does not cast his ballot for individuals. He votes for the party upon a list on which names of candidates appear only in a secondary position.

This method, according to Dr. Hermann Dietrich, former Minister of Finance, tends to depreciate popular interest. Speaking before a convention of the State Party, of which he is a member, Dr. Dietrich declared that the system should be changed so that the personal appeal of vigorous candidates could be made dominant.

The viewpoint echoes that recently expressed by Richard von Kühlmann, pre-war Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared for the "abolition of the present system of voting by party programs."

Another difficulty facing the personal candidate under the present German system is that there may be four or five names upon a party list. For every 50,000 votes the party receives one seat in the legislative body. Thus large numbers of voters may vote for the party because they favor the third or fourth man on the list. If the party, for example, polls only 100,000 votes in that district, only the first and second men are seated.

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THE English shopkeeper believes that he can always detect an American by one infallible sign. He cannot any longer depend upon a glance at his shoes, to be sure, for even the English shopkeeper has been obliged to recognize that the best shoes in the world, whoever wears them, are likely to have been made in the region of Boston, Massachusetts. Neither will the cut and weave of his customer's coat serve as a sure indication of nationality, for well-dressed men throughout the world are likely to wear the clothes of London. Furthermore, it is not entirely safe to base a judgment upon the visitor's speech; because, in spite of all that we are hearing nowadays about the "American language," good English is good English the world over, and the diction of a cultivated American is remarkably similar to that of a cultivated Englishman. And yet the shopkeeper, according to his own assertion, is not left for a moment in doubt. The American customer, he says, always announces himself, as unmistakably as he would by waving the Stars and Stripes, by the invariable formula: "Please show me something old."

Whether or not this assertion be true—and I think that its epigrammatic pungency has been gained at some expense to the facts—it does, at any rate, call attention to one of the most interesting of American characteristics, and one of the least recognized. There is a general belief, both in America itself and elsewhere, that Americans care little for the past, that they have slight patience with and small knowledge of it. My own conviction is that, excepting the ancient Egyptians and the Chinese, no civilized people has ever shown itself more sensitive to the glamour of the antique than have the people of America during the last hundred years.

In the Alexandrian period there was, of course, some harking backward, at least in scholarship and in the arts; but during the supreme centuries of Greek culture the past, except as it was represented in the Homeric poems, was almost utterly ignored in favor of the brilliant Hellenic present. The Silver Age of Roman culture loved to praise the periods of the Republic and of the Kings, though not because they were old so much as that they were relatively simple, heroic, and agricultural. Concerning the Middle Ages it is enough to say that they knew nothing about time, as we feel and understand it; and the Renaissance, although intensely interested in the ancient world, was concerned not with that world's antiquity, but with the effort to bring it down to date, to absorb it, to make it new. Strange as it may seem to us, the "passion for the past," as Tennyson calls it, is in fact a recent and a thoroughly Romantic emotion. Charles Lamb showed something of it in his delight in old authors, old plays, and old London. The deliberate and somewhat scholarly antiquarianism of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, particularly of William Morris, carried it further, made it more conscious, and gave it a body of doctrine.

In our own time it is indeed very widespread, and by no means confined to any one people. It has actuated Italy's recent resuscitation of old popular festivals and half-forgotten folk games; it revives the use of national costumes among the Balkan peoples; everywhere in Europe it stimulates the search for old ballads and melodies and dances. At just the moment when a score of powerful agencies are bidding fair to sweep away all relics and memorials of the past and to reduce the round world to one monotone of modernity, there comes into play against them this temporal piety, this delight in the haze of distance, this devotion to old ways and old things for the mere reason that they are old. And it seems to me most interesting and significant that this piety and delight and devotion should be strongest precisely in that country where, hitherto, the past has been most rapidly forgotten and where the forces of modernity have had their freest swing, namely in the United States of America.

I cannot expect that this assertion, so novel as it is and so counter to the general belief, will be accepted without dispute, yet I am confident that it can withstand any intelligent and informed examination. That there is now and has long been a strong and active antiquarianism in England, I am well aware; but I contend that it is a hobby of comparatively few individuals rather than a phase of the national ethos as in America, that it is somewhat more scholarly than emotional, and that its practical purpose is rather to save what is still extant than to rediscover what has been lost. I am also aware, having seen not a few of them with my own eyes, that England keeps in actual use today a large number of rituals and folk customs that go back even to pagan times—customs and rituals which the American colonists restrained by law and forgot in the first generation—but all these are nothing to the purpose, because they are maintained not at all in the mood of antiquarianism but merely through use and wont. The procession of the Mayor of London, for example, looks medieval to our eyes, not because it has been deliberately made to look so by some lover of the Middle Ages, but merely because no one has thought of changing it, in any essential respect, since the close of the sixteenth century. The processions and pageants in honor of George Washington that are sweeping through America in this bicentennial year are of a different sort entirely. However well or ill they may be done with respect to verisimilitude, they represent an effort to revive a tradition which has been broken, to return upon the almost obliterated trail of time. It is the glamour of distance that they seek rather than historic accuracy, and our pleasure in them is the modern, the romantic, the American pleasure of the antique.

When once we have agreed that this delight in the past is an American characteristic, there is no difficulty in explaining it. We have only to remember that at each successive remove on the two-hundred-year-long westward journey of the American people—that journey which began at Plymouth, England, and ended at the Golden Gate—many of the things and customs with which the affections of childhood were entangled had to be left behind. What wonder, now that we are moving eastward again and have some leisure for remembrance, that we should try to find a few of the chairs, the tables, the highboys, and the samplers that were scattered on our way? The discovery and the study of these things, together with the imaginative effort to build up about them the America out of which they came, amounts almost to a national effort at self-exploration, and year by year we know more about what we are because we see more clearly what we have been. And if the objection is made that the quest for "antiques" is only a passing fashion, or that it may be merely an expression of the acquisitive instinct, then what is to be said of our steadily increasing search for old songs, of our imitations of Colonial architecture, and of our deepening interest in local history? What is the mood or impulse that brings back to the Atlantic seaboard more thousands of visitors every year? What is the nameless and indefinable charm that all Americans find in the self-respecting New England town which has withstood the vandals of commercialism? Chiefly it is the charm of age. Few of these visitors from the American West may know that the New England town was built according to a plan older than England older than the Germanic races, as old almost as India, but they are vaguely aware that on our westward march something essential to the town's beauty was necessarily left behind, and so they return to it as to an older and half-forgotten home.

This effort to reconstruct the national tradition is, of course, no new thing. Washington Irving deliberately set himself, a century ago, to the important task of deepening our sense of America's past, and Longfellow and Hawthorne ably carried on that good work. One doubts whether there could have been found in all Europe and England together, during the nineteenth century, three men more deeply imbued with the sense of the past than these men were—and they were all three intrinsically American. They did what could be done to convert America from the absurd belief that this is a fire-new country, legendless, devoid of temporal atmosphere and with no perspectives reaching back into time. And now, at last, that lesson is nearly learned. We begin to realize that in terms of feeling and imagination, which are all that need be considered, the little settlement at Plymouth, Massachusetts, is as old as that on Plymouth Hoe in Devonshire There is more of the sense of antiquity for us in Governor Winthrop's Journal than there is in the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar. We see that our American devotion to the past need never be restricted in its scope.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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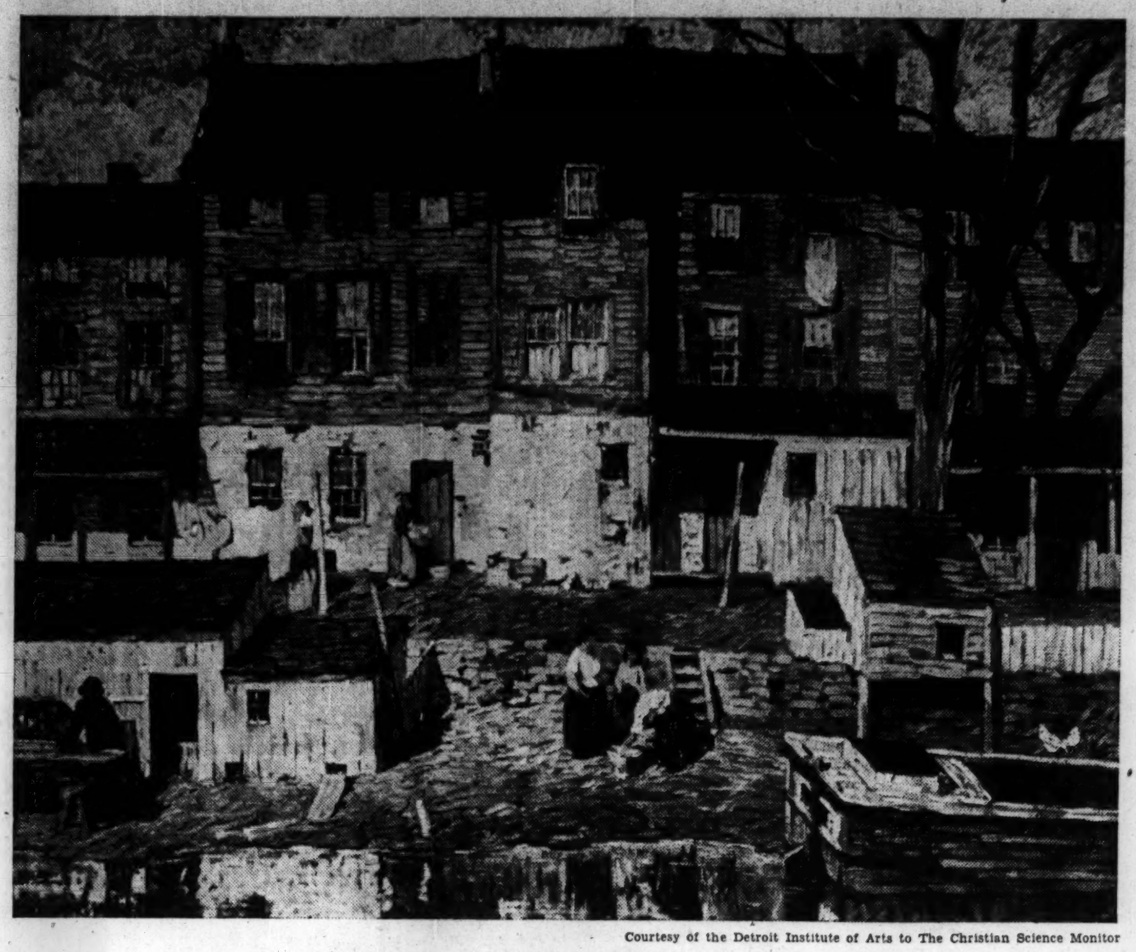

Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

"On the Canal, New Hope," Pennsylvania: From a Painting by Robert Spencer

WHEN he painted "On the Canal, New Hope," Robert Spencer chose a seemingly commonplace theme—just a row of dilapidated houses bordering a canal, with women about their morning duties, and a man at the prosaic occupation of repairing a boat. But so strongly is the painting marked with the personality of the artist, with his inner vision, as one might say, that, in spite of the somewhat squalid subject, Mr. Spencer has achieved, by interesting pattern, by striking atmospheric effect in light and color, a vital æsthetic value. The paint is put on the canvas with broad, bold strokes of the palette knife, the technique is sure, the drawing is true; the picture does not depend entirely upon color for its charm, as do those of so many modern painters.

Morning sunlight bathes the whitewashed lower stories of these old houses and shacks. The blue sky is scattered with white clouds, against which the gray-green walls, gray roofs, and ruddy chimneys of the tenements, and the stark, bare limbs of the lone tree, form a picturesque contrast. Women are busy at their washing, a red blouse here, a blue skirt there, adding its note of color to the design. Before a boat house at the left, a man is working away industriously on his small boat, while at the opposite side of the picture we are given a glimpse of an old canal barge. The hens pecking away just behind it, the shimmering reflections in the water, everything in the scene contributes to the sense of active though peaceful life characteristic of canals.

Robert Spencer was born at Harvard, Nebraska, and received most of his art training in the United States, under Chase, DuMond, Henri, and Garber. He has been the recipient of many important awards, and is represented in several of the great collections in his native land.

The Ash Walk

A pointed arch in the grey wall
Leads where the slanting sunbeams fall
On the white path of river sand,
And, ranged in rank, great ash trees stand.
Not theirs the oak's round massive lines,
Nor measured symmetry of pines,
Each, vast yet limber, in his place
Grows with an undictated grace.
High soars the feathery cloud of green,
Light, fluttering, touched with wavering sheen,
And rifted, where the sky shows through
In jewelled fretwork, lucent blue.
See how, like conscious creatures, they
Breathe in the blue soft Irish day,
And the delighted air receives
The lovely answer of their leaves,
To the soft wind among them playing
In ceaseless gentle motion swaying. . . .

Such in their stateliness are these,
Born very nobles of the trees.
No strugglers, scant of light and air,
But fenced and favoured all with care,
And rooted where to heart's desire
Kindly the air and soil conspire.
Bounteous in beauty there they stand,
Bounteous in shelter to the land,
By their mere breathing making sweet
The air to creatures at their feet,
Fulfilling all their purpose meant
With glory and with ornament. . . .

—STEPHEN GWYNN, in "Collected Poems."

Silver in the Hills

We were motoring in the hills of the extreme north of Burma, toward the town of Namtu, where lies the wealth of the Burma Corporation in silver and lead mines, the former the second largest in the world. The rough, bumpy road, with raw stone cropping up where the surface had been washed by recent heavy rain, was carved out of the bright red soil of the hillside, following its outline in a series of twisty curves which made every corner blind. We had climbed a long way through hot, airless gorges which resounded with the din of shrilling cicadas, and reached the upper hills at last. Here the wind blew strong and fresh with the sharp, delicious tang of high places; clear and pure through the stillness of the heights came the exquisite notes of the sibya.

In the valleys below was thick jungle, much of it dried and brown, with leafless trees and the snaky stems of withered creepers, but the rest of it soft and lovely with the indescribably tender green of bamboos in new leaf. Here and there were little glades where bracken was growing in the red soil, uncurling its delicate fronds, vying in beauty with the clumps of bamboo; while now and again a little mountain stream in spate rushed down its narrow channel in a white ribbon of foam, chuckling and clattering in its haste to reach the valley.

We came out from the curves of the hill to meet a magnificent stretch of scenery. Range after range of hills, deeply blue where rain and cloud shadows had touched them, soft and misty where they melted into the haze of distance, stretched away to the borders of China, their ridges and peaks spread out against a storm-swept sky of luminous thunder clouds, which rose above them white and shining like a range of snow-covered mountains. The lower slopes, only a few miles distant, were lit with brilliant flickering sunlight, which intensified the contrast between brown jungle and the yellow green of trees in new leaf.

Gradually we dropped down the hill from whose height we had been given the distant view. Still there was no sign of the mines of Namtu, though they were only two miles away. Then suddenly, round a bend in the road, the town came into sight, deeply hidden in a fold of the hills. A strange town, whose little low huts climbed down its steep side to the deep green river at its base. Some were the usual huts of thatched bamboo on stilts, others (provided for the operatives), of dark brown wood with iron roofs; but these, too, built in clusters and not in rows like streets, harmonized with their surroundings and struck no discordant note.

Down and down went the road, till it reached the steel girder bridge—strange contrast to the rickety little bamboo poles that spanned the mountain streams—which carried it over the river. On the other side was a little bazaar, a medley of Indian, Burmese and Chinese shops; while, at a corner, was an aged Shan woman, sitting beneath a decrepit leaf umbrella, before a little stall bearing a quaint assortment of monkey nuts, rice cakes and hard, green peaches. Over the bridge came a stream of strange hill people, of various tribes, in their queer garb and headgear, nearly all with baskets slung across their shoulders on a pole.

We stood in the center and looked down on the deep, still green of the river, following its course to where it broke into a race of chuckling water. Above us rose the steep slope, scarred with huge pipe lines, power pylons, and all the disfiguring signs and symbols of industry; while beyond these, stark against the sky, was a sheer block of bare hill with smokestacks pouring their belching contents upward. Looking from the bridge in the opposite direction, we thrilled to the shock of an amazing contrast; for on this side were the lovely, untouched hills climbing to the sky, with the still water framing a perfect reflection of their brown and green beauty.

R. B.

LIBERTAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL capítulo ocho del Evangelio de San Juan encontramos la narración de un discurso de Jesús, en el cual hizo una declaración muy notable. Leemos allí: "Dijo pues Jesús a aquellos judíos que le habían creído: Si permaneciereis en mi palabra, seréis verdaderamente mis discípulos; y conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). Entonces, lo mismo que ahora, había muchos que no entendían la significación de sus palabras; porque leemos que le respondieron: "Linaje de Abraham somos, y jamás hemos sido siervos de nadie: ¿cómo dices tú: Sereis hechos libres?" Evidentemente su concepto de ellos acerca de la libertad era meramente él de libertad nacional o política.

Hoy día hay muchísimas personas para las cuales los terminos "libertad" y "libertad personal" son sinónimos, puesto que consideran la libertad como el derecho de abandonarse a todos sus deseos y ambiciones personales sin tener en consideración los derechos de los demás, y, sin considerar el efecto que tal abandono pueda ejercer tanto sobre ellos mismos como sobre los demás.

Alguien puede sostener la opinión, que su libertad está cercenada, si no se le permite tomar bebidas alcohólicas, y hasta con exceso si así lo desea,—sin miramiento para las penas y los sufrimientos que tal vez su egoísmo pueda ocasionar a los suyos, a quienes ama y debiera demostrar su cariño y consideración, o a pesar del peligro, que su incapacidad de dominar sus acciones pueda crear para los demás. O alguien tal vez crea que está libre, cuando se entrega al placer que supone derivar del uso del tabaco, o cuando gratifica cualquiera de los muchos apetitos, deseos y prácticas, que pretenden traernos placer y satisfacción.

En la mencionada narración bíblica, Jesús reprobó enérgicamente el concepto erróneo respecto a la libertad, que los judíos entretenían, basado en su descendimiento de Abraham; porque dijo a los que le escuchaban: "En verdad, en verdad os digo, que todo aquel que comete pecado, siervo es del pecado." Cuántas veces pasa en este tiempo que un concepto erróneo de libertad como "libertad personal" lleva a esclavitud y sufrimiento, a cargas pesadas poco sospechadas al principio de aquel abandono a apetitos erróneos, demostrando la verdad de esa declaración del Maestro de que llegamos a ser siervos del pecado al cual nos entregamos. ¡Qué precio para lo que se llama "libertad"!

Por la revelación y las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, tal como su Descubridora y Fundadora Mary Baker Eddy nos las ha dado, podemos llegar a comprender las palabras y las obras de nuestro Maestro bienamado; y podemos encontrar de veras la libertad que nos prometió, una libertad y una felicidad consiguiente mucho mayores y mucho más maravillosas que cualquier cosa que la mera libertad personal pudiera ofrecernos. ¡Podemos encontrar la libertad verdadera, libertad no sólo de malos deseos y apetitos, sino también de la esclavitud del miedo, de la enfermedad, de la escasez y de la limitación, hasta de la creencia en la muerte como real! Muchísimos han encontrado ya, y otros están empezando a encontrar, la manera de libertarse de las creencias avasalladoras de los sentidos materiales por el entendimiento y la demostración de la Ciencia Cristiana, probando la gran verdad de la otra declaración de Jesús: "Si, pues, el Hijo os hiciere libres, sereis verdaderamente libres."

¡Qué cosa tan gloriosa es esa libertad! Con cuánto aliento, cuánto valor, cuánta alegría podemos ver amanecer cada nuevo día, regocijandonos en el conocimiento de la presencia, del poder y del amor de Dios, y encontrando en eso fuerza y capacidad para ir al encuentro y vencer toda condición discordante, toda situación infeliz que parezca presentarse, experimentando lo que dice Mrs. Eddy en la página 224 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La Verdad trae los elementos de la libertad. En su estandarte lleva la divisa inspirada por el Alma: 'La esclavitud es abolida'. El poder de Dios trae libertad a los cautivos. No hay poder que pueda resistir el Amor divino."

Un estudio cuidadoso de las palabras de Jesús muestra, que hay que cumplir con una condición, si se quiere ganar esa libertad espiritual. Dijo: "Si permaneciereis en mi palabra, . . . conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres." Un diccionario define la palabra "permanecer" en parte como "seguir con firmeza y constancia en algún curso, perseverar, mantenerse sin mutación, persistir". La Ciencia Cristiana ha revelado la verdad sobre Dios y el hombre, tal como Cristo Jesús la había enseñado y demostrado. Por lo tanto, el estar firme o constante, el perseverar o persistir en el estudio y en la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana, es de veras continuar en la palabra del Maestro, permanecer en la verdad de sus enseñanzas; y así obtendremos el cumplimiento de su promesa. Todos los placeres y deseos erróneos, la enfermedad, las pena y los sufrimientos de toda clase se desvanecerán finalmente de la mentalidad humana, y nos encontraremos en posesión de nuestro patrimonio,—de la libertad espiritual perfecta como hijos de Dios. Esta perfección de la existencia tiene que obtenerse últimamente por todos; y por la verdad, tal como la Ciencia Cristiana la enseña, podemos empezar a obtener libertad verdadera aquí y ahora. "La Verdad liberta al hombre" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 225).

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighth chapter of the Gospel of John is an account of a discourse by Jesus in which he made a remarkable statement. The record reads, "Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Then, as now, there were many who did not understand the meaning of his words; for we are told that "they answered him, We be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man: how sayest thou, Ye shall be made free?" Obviously, their concept of freedom was merely that of racial or political freedom.

Today there are vast numbers of people to whom the terms "freedom" and "personal liberty" are synonymous, freedom being considered by them as the right to indulge personal desires and aims, irrespective of the rights of others, or without regard to the effect such indulgence may have upon themselves and others.

One may maintain that his freedom is curtailed if he is not permitted to partake of alcoholic liquor, even to excess if he so wishes, regardless of any possible hardship or suffering his selfishness may inflict upon those who are near and dear to him, and to whom he should be showing love and consideration, or in spite of the risk to others his inability to control his actions may entail. Or one may think himself free when partaking of the pleasure supposed to be derived from the use of tobacco, or when indulging any other of the many false appetites, desires, and practices that claim to give pleasure and satisfaction.

In the Scriptural record referred to, Jesus strongly rebuked the Jews' false concept of freedom, as derived by descent from Abraham; for he said to his listeners, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin." How often, today, does a false sense of freedom as personal liberty lead to bondage and suffering, to burdens undreamed of in the beginning of wrong indulgence, proving the truth of this statement of the Master's, that we do indeed become the servants of the sin we indulge. What a price to pay for so-called freedom!

Through the revelation and teachings of Christian Science, as given to us by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, we may learn how to understand the words and works of the beloved Master; and we may indeed find the freedom he promised us, a freedom and consequent happiness far greater and far more wonderful than anything which mere personal liberty could bring us. We may find the true freedom, freedom not only from bondage to evil desires and appetites, but also from bondage to fear, sickness, disease, lack, and limitation, aye, and even from belief in death as real! In some degree multitudes have found and others are beginning to find their freedom from the enslaving beliefs of material sense through the understanding and demonstration of Christian Science, proving the grand truth of Jesus' further declaration, "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

What a glorious thing, this freedom! How courageously, fearlessly, joyously we can face each new day, rejoicing in the knowledge of God's presence, power, and love, and finding therein strength and ability to meet and overcome every discordant condition, every unhappy situation that may seem to present itself, finding that, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 224): "Truth brings the elements of liberty. On its banner is the Soul-inspired motto, 'Slavery is abolished.' The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love."

A careful study of Jesus' words shows a condition to be fulfilled if we would gain this spiritual freedom. He said, "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." A dictionary defines the word "continue," in part, as "to be steadfast or constant in any course; to persevere; abide; persist." Christian Science has revealed the truth about God and man, as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus. Therefore to be steadfast or constant, to persevere or persist in the study and practice of Christian Science, is indeed to continue in the word of the Master, to abide in the truth of his teachings; and thus shall we obtain the fulfillment of his promise. All false pleasures and desires, all sickness, sorrow, and suffering, will finally vanish from human consciousness, and we shall find ourselves in possession of our birthright, perfect spiritual freedom as sons of God. This perfection of being must eventually be attained by all; and through the truth as taught in Christian Science we may begin to attain real freedom here and now. "Truth makes man free" (Science and Health, p. 225).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

The Quest

Many and many a year ago,
So long a time no man may know,
I journeyed forth on a cherished quest
To search for the land of the Golden West,

Where palm trees tower row on row
And crimson pomegranates grow,
Where hope shall come and calm her wings
To nest and drink of flowing springs.

My steed was swift, the day was new,
A singing lark was in the blue,
When just beyond a hill I met
Four men with eyes as bright as jet.

The three were young, but one was tall,
They rode astride four donkeys small,
And when I told my enterprise
The three burst out in quick surprise:

"I swear by this my faithful beast
It is my land of the lovely East,
Where mountains rise to pierce the stars
With snow-white jeweled scimitars."

"Not so, 'tis my land of the stalwart North,
The only land of any worth;
Where men are true and men are brave,
With never the sign of a coward or knave."

"My lad, you must take the road to the South,
The land that knows not storm nor drouth;
If clouds there be, they wander on
Like a swaying masted galleon."

The Tall One heard the argument
With beetling smiles that came and went;
So when the talk had made an end
He turned to me and said, "My friend,

"The land you seek is not in clime
Far distant on some shore of time,
That magic land is here, or there,
The Golden West is everywhere.

"'Tis a kingdom small as the palm of your hand,
With a sky so wide, 'twere never spanned,
There every hope shall still its wings
To nest and drink of flowing springs.

"For the purple West, the Golden West,
Is ever the land a man loves best."
For me this has been proven true
And so I tell the Tale to you.

Y. LOCHINVAR.

Friendly Liechtenstein

I have visited Liechtenstein a number of times. On the first occasion I came, I saw, I was conquered, and I have never since broken loose from its spell, for it is one of the friendliest, quaintest, most unspoiled portions of all Europe. For six weeks one recent summer my wife and children lived in a marvelous tenth-century Rhine castle within its borders and I was as frequent a visitor as circumstances permitted.

Liechtenstein is one of four remaining pigmy states of Europe, the others being Monaco, Andorra and San Marino. All of these I have visited, but none tugs at my affections so much as Liechtenstein, for this state is endowed not only with superlative natural beauty but with a positive genius for friendliness. This latter statement is not an ebullition of my enthusiasm, but is based on repeated experience. Nowhere in Europe have I been, for example, so universally accosted by passers-by with friendly greetings. The custom is so firmly entrenched that everybody, I verily believe, greets everybody else in passing. To an Anglo-Saxon, with cold-blooded tradition, it becomes an embarrassment, almost a nuisance. Even while walking through the capital, little Vaduz, one must greet and be greeted continually.

"Grüß Gott."
"Guten Morgen."
"Guten Tag."
"Grüß Gott."
"Guten Abend."

Oftener it is simply "Götzi." Never is it the sophisticated "Küss' die Hand" of Vienna. The greetings come from all and sundry. . . .

Through every part of this tiny state I roamed fascinated. Mostly it is a verdant shoe string along the Rhine's right bank, twelve miles long, lush with hay meadows and market gardens, but it has also mountains and a most appealing hinterland. Its highest peak, the Falknis, attains eight thousand four hundred feet of altitude and the Three Sisters and Pilatus (not to be confused with Lucerne's more famous Pilatus) are nearly as high. The western slopes of this range are dotted with attractive alm villages and a modest sommerfrische (resort) or two. Nearly all of them I visited — Rotenboden, Triesenberg, Masescha, Gaflei. I can hardly write their names without nostalgic longings. They are utterly unspoiled.—SYDNEY A. CLARK, in "Old Glamors of New Austria."

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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Many Changes With a Few Frocks

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE most noticeable feature of this summer's wardrobe being the use of interchangeable garments, one is able to "travel light" and at the same time to carry everything necessary to a sufficiently varied outfit. This is a particularly desirable consideration for a two-weeks' wardrobe, which must in many cases include garments for a range of activities, from sports to dancing. An old adage, "Something old and something new," offers a valuable suggestion today. A knock-about outer garment of a season or more ago may possess just that smart casualness desirable at the moment; and changing accessories can transform a plain dress of last season into an up-to-date costume. Blue and white are the season's major background colors, and they are also smart accessory colors.

Purely sports attire is now so standardized that style features are but a matter of detail. The tennis tournament costume is at present more often of white cotton than silk, but it is still all-white. A new style feature is an epaulette shoulder arrangement on a sleeveless one-piece dress, generally more becoming than the strap and admittedly more comfortable. For less formal tennis, color is often introduced. A smart separate coat that will answer for any general day purpose is of colored flannel or of one of the new patterned piqués. A combination outfit of pale pink cotton lined with dull red and made in one piece serves thus for informal use; with a buttoned-on, matching capelet, it is another and more ceremonious story. A knitted bolero in black and yellow stripes fastened with a single black button is easily tucked under the arm or slung through the belt, ready for service. There are all manner of extra knitted garments, from vests to pullovers. Most are rather brief as to length.

Double Purpose Ensembles

The interchangeable vacation outfit may well include one all-white day ensemble. One of our illustrations presents a two-piece cotton dress, the material of which is woven in cord-like stripes. The model is made up with the new short, puffed sleeves and higher neckline. As shown, with white accessories, this makes a formal resort ensemble; with a colored tam and scarf the effect is less formal and equally fetching. The same double purpose may be discerned in a three-piece white jersey suit, of which the sleeveless blouse is in a lace weave and is cut with a cowl neck. This costume is quite suitable for afternoon functions. A nice feature on the skirt is the pointed waistline emphasized by a blue-and-gold enamel clip. The suit comes with a long-sleeved, short bolero finished with knit-in blue stripes, which may be replaced by a cape or any form of extra wrap.

Change It With Ribbons

There are many nice things done with ribbons this season, a point to remember in adding an unexpected note to a favorite gown of last year. A simple one-piece frock of light pink tussor is transformed by a rolled scarf of pink-and-brown taffeta ribbon which follows a pointed neck to fasten at one waistside with loose ends. Black ciré ribbon for belt and collar-tie is a smart touch on an informal frock, especially if the collar be of the turnover variety. A checked gingham has collar and cuffs of red ciré ribbon. A frock which a year ago would have been sleeveless, this summer shows shoulder extensions of ruffled ribbon matching a sash which ties at the back to one side. There are soft, irregular belts of two ribbon strands in differing colors. Some beltless evening gowns present two-toned broad ribbon as a back drapery.

A printed silk crêpe may become quite unlike its original self by the addition of a plain vest made of wide ribbon, passed over the head, wrapped about the figure and tied at the waistline on one side. Many of the ribbon departments in smart shops illustrate novel uses of their specialty. A scarf decoration, which can be said to "make" the gown, shows a cowl drapery with one short end buttoned on the side, the longer end, which has a pocket, passing under the belt. The handkerchief neck-scarf with drapery over one shoulder and ends tied on the other, is popular and jaunty. The fichu scarf shaped to tie low on the bust or to be worn under a deep collar, is liked in polka dots.

While summer fashions emphasize for all occasions cotton fabrics in dots, stripes and solid colors, nevertheless, plain and printed crêpes and mousselines have by no means gone out of favor. If the vacation outfit includes but one evening frock, a good choice is a small-figured mousseline-de-soie with extra bolero or capelet, that may be worn before sundown. There are cotton evening gowns of such dissimilar fabrics as organdy and piqué, which possess distinction and a decided style value. The frock in the second illustration is made of blue piqué. Fabric flowers are placed on the shoulders and the belt is of woven straw. At the moment, flower trimming is considered a better evening accessory than jewelry except that composed of "real" stones or showing some distinguished design. For the day, sports jewelry is used literally in large quantities.

Aside from tennis and other sports footwear, the country sojourner will need white shoes if she indulges in an all-white outfit, and at least one other pair for general use, aside from evening slippers. Footwear is almost as varied as neckwear. For those who fancy the elaborate open-work meshes in gloves and stockings, vacation is a good season for these novelties. Aside from the traveling hat, millinery should not have a "town'y" look. If it escapes this aspect, it may be brimmed or not, and ribbon, flower, or fabric trimmed. Or it may consist of a handkerchief arrangement matching a neck scarf.

Blue Piqué Evening Frock With a Brassiere Top and a Straw Belt. Bonwit Teller Presents the Model in All the Pastel Shades.

By Pagano-The Christian Science Monitor Photos

A Two-Piece White Cotton Dress Woven in Cord-Like Stripes, and Made With Contrasting Yoke and Sleeves in Various Pastel Tones. The Hat Is Woven of Chenille and Is of the Type Known as "Roll-Your-Own," in the Summer Collections of Bonwit Teller.

Copying the Zebra's Coat

THE zebra stripe is again in vogue. The word "again" is used, because throughout the periods of Louis XVI and of the Directoire this fashion was high style at the court. It had its origin then, according to a contemporary writer, in the introduction into the royal menageries of this charming and docile member of the African equine family. This animal has since then become familiar in most cities which have zoological gardens; but familiarity, far from breeding contempt for the real beauty of the striped coat, has this season once more led to an enthusiastic observance of it, and to its use as an inspiration for textiles and the combination of textiles.

Molyneux in particular has employed stripes of this character in his collections and other of the leading couturiers have effectively fashioned into several types of costume the rather broad, undulating stripes suggested.

Fashion has taken up also the diagonal line, the broad, straight band, and the hairline. Being less bizarre than the zebra wave, it is more acceptable to many women. In all its modifications, the stripe produces plastic interest. It is an excellent foil for plain materials and may be combined with them in large areas or in detached accents. Perhaps, however, the most interesting use made of striped materials is in the contrasts effected by straight and diagonal surfaces set against each other in satisfactory balance and proportion.

Shoes, gloves, handkerchiefs, ribbons, bags are all developed in striped arrangements and can be matched up with frocks and suits.

Courtesy of the Traphagen School of Fashion to The Christian Science Monitor

Here the Straight Cut Is Used to Give Unbroken Height to the Figure, and the Bias Line to Emphasize the Swirl of the Puffed Sleeves. The Diagonal Pocket Is a Pleasing Accent, as Is Also the Stripe in the Shoes.

Courtesy of the Traphagen School of Fashion to The Christian Science Monitor

A Two-Piece Dress of Zebra Print, in Which the Use of Straight and Bias Parts in Contrast Is Particularly Effective. The Back and Front of the Blouse, the Top of the Skirt and the Inset Plaits Are Straight, While the Raglan Sleeves, Bolero, and Back and Front Sections of the Skirt Are Bias. A Peg-Top Effect Is Produced by a Section Forming Pockets.

Spots, Stripes and Plain Styles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FASHION'S mirror reflects a variety of modes. It is a matter of individual taste whether one chooses the spot or stripe fabrics, of which there is a large range, or adopts the style of plain surfaces.

The gown made of spot or stripe material is striking, and worn with a fantastic little hat of the moment expresses vigorous gayety, but incurs the danger of becoming too ordinary. The best clothes are generally simple and scarcely noticeable.

In the accompanying sketch a halfway ensemble is illustrated, the dress being made of dull-surfaced white crepe and the coat having a rather large blue spot. The hat of white straw is trimmed with navy and white petersham and the shoes carry out the same color scheme in navy and white kid, the front section being dark, and the back and heel developed in white kid. Shoes this season are carefully chosen to go with the gown, in fact all sundries are given closer attention than ever before—handbags, scarfs and gloves. A new style of suède glove with a gauntlet has smocking in a diamond-shaped design all round the wrist, while others are tucked in elaborate patterns.

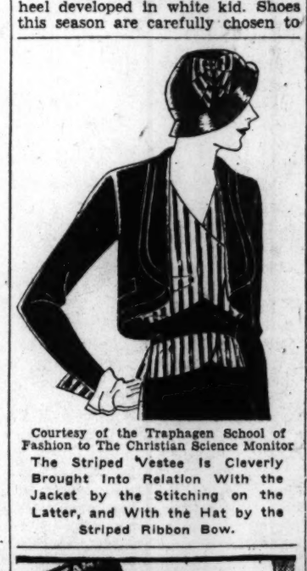
Dark dresses finished with light tops are finding much favor in London. These dresses have little coats or cape-coats lined with the same silk as the bodice. The dark section of the gown ends at a low bust line. A navy blue silk has a top of blue-and-white stripes, the stripe worked in various ways. The same applies to the lining of the short cape-coat. Another fine black woolen crêpe has the bodice of white crêpe with black spots; this gown is trimmed on one side of the collar with red embroidery. For morning wear a fine cream flannel dress has a short navy coat, The dress has the edge of the collar double breasted with steel buttons. The dress has the edge of the collar and skirt finished with narrow blue diamond-shaped, patterned lace, made of the same fabric as the coat.

A simple yet smart black silk dress for those with quiet taste has a flesh-tinted top and a little black coat with one flesh-tinted carnation. A new type of marocaine is popular for this style of dress. A beige crêpe gown has crisp lingerie collar and cuffs. A dress and coat in a fine woolen fabric in light gray are trimmed with narrow bands of material frayed on both sides, giving a light and yet tailored finish.

For formal occasions patterned chiffon and fine lace combined make an attractive gown, also fine lace and georgette are good in black. Romaine, patterned with bunches of flowers, makes a charming summer evening gown. These dresses have a dainty Old-World look, and similar dresses in flowered chiffon are much in evidence.

Dull-faced silk in water green is used by one specialist in summer frocks. These washing dresses are tailored with neat stitching effects in the same color. A white silk dress has two buttonholes on one side of the neck through which a piece of bright blue velvet ribbon is tied in a knot with two short ends. This birdlike touch of color is most attractive. Another white dress has a few yellow buttons. White and china-blue is a combination popular for sports wear.

At the moment, white flannel is worn for sports skirts with very open crochet jerseys, and a blue or red coat. With the latter a white silk scarf with a fairly large red spot is prominent in fashion's mirror.



Courtesy of the Traphagen School of Fashion to The Christian Science Monitor

The Striped Vestee Is Cleverly Brought Into Relation With the Jacket by the Stitching on the Latter, and With the Hat by the Striped Ribbon Bow.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Halfway Ensemble, Featuring a Plain Dress With a Little Eton Coat of Spot Fabric.

In Praise of Frugality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WILL be remembered that when John Gilpin, that "citizen of credit and renown," acceded to his wife's plan for a day's outing,

O'erjoyed was he to find
That though on pleasure she was bent
She had a frugal mind.

The whirligig of time turns our thoughts back upon that exemplary eighteenth century wife. Like her, we wish to mount the gig and ride with galloping horses to our festive destinations, but to do it frugally.

One method of present-day thrift is to select our clothes with an eye on the future, so that the styles we select now will survive the passing of the months. To buy wisely we must judge accurately which neckline will still be in evidence after the next gyration of fashion's wheel; which sleeve raise a strong arm in next season's parade; which colors be audible when Paris sounds her diapason. It is fun to be prophetic!

Indications are that high necklines, novel sleeves, tricky collars, broad-shoulder effects, high bust lines, and molded hips will persist. Wine-reds, browns and bottle-green are pushing into the spotlight. In wools particularly, hyacinth-blue is a coming tone. Harmonies rather than contrasts are promised in color alliances, although black will be combined with most hues.

Pattern Trends

Geometrical patterns will be much seen in woolens and large checks in woolen coatings.

Many new weaves are in the offing, among them new laces, on the strength of which these practical and handsome textiles will go on, refreshed, to new expressions. A somewhat tangled shell pattern on net is a newcomer in black; and dull finishes in white lace will be to the fore. The dull finish will also be popular in velvets.

Cheney is offering very interesting new weaves in pure-silk and pure-dye lines and they emphasize softness combined with a sense of weight for the purpose of drapery. Rough crêpes are maintained by the interest of two new weaves, one is crinkled and has a faint diagonal pattern; the other is smooth and quite heavy. They will be known respectively as Ridette and Flambic. Semi-sheers are also reinforced by new weaves, among the most novel of which is Berber crêpe, which has a self-color pattern in raised squares.

Satins will be important for evening wear and will contrast the lustrous and mat surfaces by means of insets. Contrasting colors will also be used to stress this chiaroscuro.

Sweaters and Shirtwaists

The 23-inch jacket is approved especially for knitwear suits. Fall sweaters have dressmaker touches and show an unusual variety. A good deal of attention has been paid to styling for the mature figure. Interesting collars and vests often distinguish such models. The surplice line is evident even in the small sizes. Angora lace stitch will continue its vogue. Frills and lacy collars will almost transform many sweaters into shirtwaists.

Shirtwaists, long tunic blouses and dresses will show buttoned-up effects and erect collars in the form of narrow bands. The nearer the solid color is brought to the face, the more important become the softening touches of lingerie, and these will be abundant and in design decidedly Victorian.

The hem has become important in formal dresses and is often ruffled. A printed tunic blouse lately worn with a solid-color skirt at a fashionable function, also had its hem finished with a narrow self-ruffle.

To study these trends may take a little time, and to follow them out in making selections among the clothing offered at the present moment, demand a certain patience and self-control in rejecting what is attractive and moderately priced, but only temporarily chic, in favor of what will have longer style endurance. But in the end the woman who cares to express the more recent fashion developments will have proved herself able to do this with one series of purchases instead of two. She will again appreciate the wisdom of John Gilpin, that "linen draper bold," of whom his poet-biographer says:

for loss of time,
Although it grieved him sore,
Yet loss of pence, full well he knew
Would trouble him much more.

H. J. K.

The Baby in White

If anyone thinks that fashions for the baby do not follow those for the grown-up, let her take a peek at the window of one of Chicago's leading stores. There she will see the trend of white reflected in everything a baby must have, from a beribboned teething ring to the bassinet itself.

Let us first look at the bassinet. It has a full lace-trimmed flounce of the sheerest white organdie imaginable; and a canopy which falls gracefully over the head is held back with white satin bows. The cozy effect is completed by a pillow and coverlet of white embroidered silk.

A little coat and matching bonnet from France are shown in pure white with lovely detail work by hand. A dress of silk or fine batiste may be used with them.

The cobwebby shawls, handmade sheet sets, and such accessories as bibs, rattles and bath thermometers have also taken this decided turn toward white.

The exquisite white silk wrapper and sacque to match are daintily trimmed with handwork. Even the creeper is white now.

Of course the ivory nursery furniture may have a touch of color, provided it is painted in the pastel shades.

New Themes in Gloves

The mesh glove has entrenched itself in summer favor. For spectator sports the pull-on is approved, and white, biscuit, black, brown and Yale blue are favorite colors. For town wear a white piqué cuff may be added, and this is sometimes finished by a scallop of mesh. This glove is usually white.

For afternoon a closer mesh is used, and buttons may add a tailored note of trimming to a slashed wrist. White, biscuit, dusty-pink and chalk-blue bring such gloves into harmony with whatever frock one may wear.

Fabric gloves, as every one knows, are chic this summer. They should be worn rather large. Wrist-tucked models are becoming to the hand. The running stitch as a treatment for seams is varied now by the newer overhand sewing, usually in a contrasting color, such as white on brown or brown on white, or black on white or white on black or green.

You Can Swim in Them

A shoe company in New York is offering a new type of all-rubber bathing sandal. It is held on with an ankle strap and because of side openings, it sheds both sand and water. The sponge-rubber sole is a protection to the foot against the heat of the sand. However, it is not intended merely for beach wear but also for swimming. Because it floats, it is said not to interfere with the freedom of the feet.

Fashion Nuggets

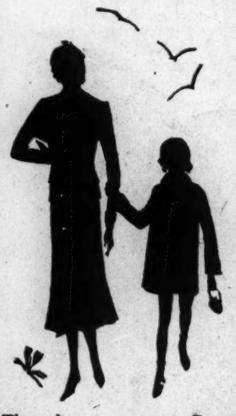
Cotton evening gowns are growing steadily more popular. Ginghams and piqués are prominent on the list. They are fashioned on the newest lines, and are extremely chic and becoming. Clever little jackets of the finest piqué are worn with chiffon gowns. Everything bespeaks a cotton season, and to be in line with fashion, one's wardrobe must consist mainly of washable gowns. Bags, shoes, belts, hats and coats may also be had in almost any cotton fabric.

"Coolness" is the watchword both for clothes and accessories. Sandals as well as mesh, eyelet and perforated pumps are among the footwear seen. Cotton lace, mesh, and crochet cotton gloves are acceptable, not only for sports wear but also for more formal use. And the same sheer fabrics are employed in millinery.

The swagger, three-quarter-length has been accepted as correct both for the separate wrap and for the coat of the ensemble. Silk, and loosely-woven wool, in pastel shades and in white, are chosen for coats to be worn with the tailored frock. Tweeds are preferred for vacationing and street wear.

Accessories play an important part in one's wardrobe, and much attention is given to the gloves. There is a style and fabric for every type of costume The cuffs are trim, fitting neatly over the sleeve. The color depends upon the costume. White and beige for the light shades, black and brown for dark, are the leaders.

Wherever You're Going



There's a smart Enna Jettick model—appropriate to the occasion—in the size and width you require.

$5 and $6

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

SIZES 1 TO 12
AAAAA TO EEE

For name and address of nearest dealer, write

ENNA JETTICK Shoes
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AUBURN, N. Y.

HAIR-NETS
30 FOR $1

Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest Quality Human Hair Single or Double Mesh Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair
Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
Grey or White or Lavender 13 for $1.00
International Commodities Company
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
9th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

The Choicest
MICHIGAN Vegetables
ready-to-serve FOR baby

THE choice Michigan vegetables used in making the Gerber products are picked at the exact stage of maturity when they are at their natural, wholesome best. The Gerber method of preparation conserves their rich garden goodness for baby. Each product is thoroughly cooked without the addition of seasoning of any kind. Just warm and serve as it is—or add a pinch of salt or sugar as taste dictates.

Send for Picture of the Gerber Baby

A reproduction of the original Dorothy Hope Smith drawing of the Gerber baby—10 inches by 11 inches in size, suitable for framing, will be sent you for 10c in stamps or coin to cover mailing and postage costs.

Gerber's
STRAINED VEGETABLES
May we send you a Gerber Baby?

Gerber Products Division, Fremont Canning Co., Dept. Mo-2, Fremont, Mich. Please send lithographed reproduction of the Gerber Baby drawing to the address below.

Send 10c in stamps or coin.

Name.....
Address.....

She's worth the best

BUY *the* grape juice *mothers recommend!*

Just picture your child back of this glass of Welch's Grape Juice. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, radiant smile . . . symbol of right living . . . the result of protecting care.

Welch's Grape Juice contains practically all the nutritious properties of ripe grapes, fresh from the vine. It is rich in those highly nutritious food elements so desirable for proper growth—the very elements your child needs to develop.

The scientific care with which Welch's is prepared is unequaled in the industry. Only the finest sun-ripened grapes are selected. They are washed twice; stems removed; then their juice is pressed, sealed and pasteurized.

Do not sacrifice this known purity for an unknown substitute—not even for a supposed economy. Welch's is *full strength . . . never adulterated . . . never a preservative added.* Just dilute Welch's with one-third cool water.

Buy the family package of one dozen pints—at the lowest price in 35 years.

"Drink a bunch of grapes"

Welch's
PASTEURIZED
GRAPE JUICE

Welch's—Makers of quality products since 1869. "Pasteurized" Grape Juice, Grape Jam ("Grapelada"), "Vitamin-protected" Tomato Juice, Pure Jellies (Grape, Red Currant, Quince, Mint), and Welch-ade, a pure grape sparkling drink, at the better fountains, all under the famous Welch label. Send for free recipe booklet of delicious frappés, teas and desserts. Address Dept. 37, Welch's, Westfield, N. Y.

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TRY OUR No. 5580 STRUT-FLARE SOLE LACE TOP STOCKINGS
Retail at $1.00 a Pair
Retail Dealers Wanted
Write for Samples and Details of Exclusive Agency to
STRUTWEAR KNITTING COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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MIDDLE WEST POLICY IS A WAITING ONE

Little Change in Business With Orders Placed Only for Necessities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6—There has been little change in business activity throughout the middle West during the last two weeks. Some lines have shown modest improvement in response to special local conditions while others have shown further recessions.

The Democratic national convention held here last week was helpful to local business, particularly the hotels and retail merchandisers. This was offset, to some extent, however, by the adverse effect of a series of runs on local banks which saw the closing of more than a score of institutions, including two downtown houses.

Aside from the local influence, the political convention was more of a hindrance than a help to business. Buyers were loath to place orders for anything but absolute necessities. In the main business held to its waiting policy.

Mixed news was forthcoming from the automobile industry. Retail sales continued to gain over the preceding week, an unusual development at this season of the year which resulted from a late beginning of the selling season. Wholesale distribution, however, conformed more nearly with the customary seasonal trend with a slight recession.

Steel mills in this area felt the effort of the withholding of orders by automobile, implement and other interests. The result was that the rate of operations in the Chicago district declined to the lowest percentage in many years. A number of plants were closed altogether.

The present low rate of business and industrial activity in itself contains the chief promise for the summer months in the opinion of some observers. With July business ordinarily is launched into the dullest period of the year.

This year, however, it is pointed out, operations are at such a low rate that they seem to be below even the reduced needs of trade, and a rebound of moderate proportions would not be surprising. Otherwise the outlook for the next couple of months seems to hold little of a cheerful nature.

Interest in the financial district during the last week of June was focused on an upturn in wholesale commodity prices after a continuous downward movement extending over many months. Keen observers are watching early July prices intently to see if the improvement is sustained.

The significance of this is that the low point of a business recession usually coincides with the low point of commodity prices. If the upturn is sustained there is reason for expecting improvement, and this also gives weight to the theory that the current rate of business activity is so low as to necessitate an increase to cover the needs of trade.

The security markets have been dull with price movements erratic. On the Chicago exchange the volume of sales has sunk to the lowest totals for many years. Such group activity as was evidenced was centered on a few of the automotive stocks.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	2½%	2½%	1½%
Stock Exch			
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com. paper	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	2
Bar silver	26½c	26½c	29⅜c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ¾	1 @ ⅜
60 days	¾@ ¾	¾@ ¾	1 @ ⅜
90 days	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ¾	1 @ ⅜
4 months	1 @ ⅜	1 @ ⅜	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅛@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	1⅝%
Short bills	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 mos bills	1½	1½	1⅛@1⅜
Bar gold	116s	116s 5d	84s 10½d
Bar silver	16 1/16d	16⅝d	13⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½*	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	8½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	5	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.55⅝	$3.54¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.55¾	3.54⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0392⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1390½	.139
Italy—lira	.0511½	.0511	.0526
Germany—mark	.2371	.2365	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1945	.1935	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0175	.1252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4039	.4038	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1760	.1753	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0813	.0822	.193
Sweden—krona	.1835	.1835	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1951	.1951½	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.2275	.2315	*
Shanghai—tael	.2912½	.2922	*
Indik—rupee	.3760	.3705	.3650
Japan—yen	.3737⅝	.2745	.4984
Java—florin	.4023	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.4150	.4200	.5678

South America

Argentina—dol	.3581	.3581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0755	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612½	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.3200	.3200	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4737½	1.0342

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8787½	.8800	1.00

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.4919	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China: cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shagnhai

EXECUTOR ★ TRUSTEE ★ AGENT ★ GUARDIAN

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

as of June 30, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$898,705.03
United States Government Securities		9,399,445.59
Other Bonds and Securities		1,820,001.00
Loans and Discounts		2,703,529.08
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		274,691.47
Total		$15,096,372.17

LIABILITIES

Capital	$5,000,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	5,100,321.98	$10,100,321.98
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		566,076.34
Deposits		4,429,973.85
Total		$15,096,372.17

Affiliated with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1932

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of June 30, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$153,508,069.54	
United States Government Securities	73,783,376.94	
State and Municipal Securities	15,576,909.80	
Acceptances of Other Banks	17,985,410.63	
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	24,540,579.90	$285,394,346.81
Loans, Discounts and Investments		318,072,187.21
Banking Houses		14,756,192.14
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		8,534,013.84
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		4,184,379.39
Total		$630,941,119.39

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	28,615,017.06	$73,115,017.06
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		12,044,837.67
Acceptances Executed for Customers		10,731,133.75
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		841,954.56
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		4,615,954.18
Deposits		529,592,222.17
Total		$630,941,119.39

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company and The First National Old Colony Corporation, both of which are beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†10 Ala Pow $7 pf	53¼	53¼	53¼
†50 Alum Co Am pf	34½	34½	34½
3 Am Bever	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
7 Am Sup Power	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Am Sup P 1 pr	36	36	36
1 Ark Nat Gas A	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 As G&E A	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2 Atlas Util	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
B			
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
7 Braz Tr & Lt	8¾	8¾	8¾
C			
38 Can Marc Wirel	¾	¾	¾
1 Cent Pub S A	1/16	1/16	1/16
2 Cent St El	¾	1/16	1/16
12 Cities Service	2⅛	2	2
Comwlth So war	¼	¼	¼
2 Cons Ret Strs	⅝	⅝	⅝
E			
2 East Util As A (2)	16½	16½	16½
1 El Bond & Sh (6%f)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
†25 El P&L 2d pf A	7	7	7
F			
1 Ford M Can A	6½	6½	6½
G			
4 Gen Avia Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Gulf Oil Pa	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
I			
1 Imp Oil Can	7	7	7
1 Ins Co N Am	21¾	21¾	21¾
L			
4 Lackaw Sec	28½	27	28½
2 Lake Shore M	25½	25¼	25½
3 Lehigh C & N	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Long Is Lt	13¾	13¾	13¾
M			
2 Michigan G & O	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Mid West Util	¼	¼	¼
N			
†70 N E Pow pf (6)	24	22¾	22¾
1 N J Zinc (2)	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Niag Hud A war	1/16	1/16	1/16
P			
10 Pantepec Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16
5 Pennroad	1	1	1
1 Pilot Radio A	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Pioneer Gold M	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Pruden Inv	2¼	2¼	2¼
R			
1 Relian Intl A	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Roan A Cop	4	4	4
S			
2 Salt Cr Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
29 Stand Oil Ind	18¼	18	18
1 Stand Pub Ser A	2	2	2
3 Swift & Co	9⅞	9¾	9¾
2 Swift Int	18	18	18
1 Swiss-Am El pf	32	32	32
T			
2 Teck-Hugh G	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Tri-Cont war	½	½	½
U			
2 Unit Founders	⅝	⅞	⅞
7 Un Lt & Pow A	2	2	2
1 Util Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
W			
2 Woolworth Ltd	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
$1,000 Ala Pow 5s '68	76	76	76
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67	71	71	71
5 Alumin Co 5s '52	82	81½	81½
1 Am G & Pow 6s '39	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Am G&Pow 5s '53	14	14	14
15 Am P&Lt 6s 2016	44	43½	43½
12 Am Roll M 5s '48	35¾	35½	35½
3 Asso G&E 5s '50	13	13	13
8 Asso G&E 5s '68	13½	13¼	13½
16 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	11	10¼	11
3 Asso Rayon 5s '50	26	26	26
2 As Tel Ut 5½ '44 C	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 As T&T 5½s '55 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	56	56	56
7 Caterp Trac 5s '35	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
3 Cent IllPS 5s '68 G	60	60	60
3 Cent IllPS 4½ '67 F	56½	56	56½
12 Cent P Ser 5½ '49	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1 Cen St E 5½ '54	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Cent St El 5s '48	21½	21½	21½
1 Cen St P&L 5½ '53	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Chic Dist El 5½s'35B	42	42	42
1 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	39¼	39¼	39¼
30 Cities Ser 5s '50	25½	25¼	25¼
6 Cities S Pow 5½ '52	27½	27¼	27¼
13 Comw'lth Ed 4s '81F	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝
2 Comwlth Sb 5½'48A	44	43½	44
1 Com'ity P&L 5s '57	42	42	42
1 Cons G B 5½ '52 E	104	104	104
6 Cons G B 4¾s'69 G	97	96⅝	97
1 Cons Gas Balt 4s '81	88	88	88
2 Cons G Ut 6s '43 A	20	19¾	20
1 Consum Pw 5s '36	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	39	38	38
1 Dallas P&L 6s '49 A	101½	101½	101½
10 Duquesne Lt 4½'57B	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5 East Ut Inv 5s '54A	10	10	10
2 Ed Elec Ill 5s '35	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ed Elec Ill 5s '53	101½	101½	101½
9 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Empire Dist El 5s '52	37½	37½	37½
2 Empire G&R 5½s '42	30	30	30
1 Erie Ltg 5s '67	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Fed Water 5½s '54	23	23	23
10 Fla Pw&Lt 5s '54	51	51	51
1 Gatineau Pw 5s '56	56	56	56
2 Gillette 5s '40	89	88¾	88¾
5 Grand Trunk 6½s'36	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Houst Gulf G 6s'43 A	27½	27¼	27¼
1 Hudson Bay 6s '35	56	56	56
1 Hydro Pw NiaF5s'51	100	100	100
1 Hydr Pw NiaF5s'50	100	100	100
6 Ill Pw&Lt 5s'56C	56	56	56
2 Ill Pw&Lt 6s '53 A	60½	60	60
3 Ind Serv 5s '63 A	17	17	17
1 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	84	84	84
8 InterPwSec 7s'57E	72⅛	70½	72⅛
2 Interl Pw Sec 7s '52F	58	58	58
2 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	36½	36½	36½
1 Inters Pw 5s '57	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
1 JerCentP&L 5s'47B	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Kop Gas&C 5s '47	57½	57½	57½
2 Leh PS 5s 2026 A	57½	57½	57½
1 Lib McN&L 5s '42	50½	50½	50½
5 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	74	74	74
9 Louis P&L 5s '57	72¾	72¾	73¾
1 Mass Gas 5½s '46	76	76	76
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Metro Ed 4s '71	67	67	67
1 Mich Lt Co 5s '46	100½	100½	100½
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	71½	71½	71½
6 Miss R Pw 5s '51	96½	96½	96½
3 Narragan 5s '57	90¼	90¼	90½
1 NatP&L 5s2030B	53¾	53¾	53¾
12 NatPubSer 5s '78	9½	9	9
1 Nev Cal El 5s '56	56¼	56¼	56¼
3 NE G&E 5s '50	43½	43½	43½
14 NE Pw 5½s '54	32½	32⅛	32½
21 NE Pw 5s '48	32¼	31	31
1 NY For 5½s '48 ww	42	42	42
30 NY P&L 4½s '67	82	82	82
1 NiagFallPw 6s'50	103	103	103
1 NiagFlsP 5s'59A	100½	100½	100½
2 NorIndPubSer 5s'69	70	70	70
8 NorOhP&L 5½s'51	88½	88½	88½
2 NorOhT&Lt 5s'56	79½	79½	79½
3 NorStPw 4½s'61	81	81	81
1 Ohio Edison 5s '60	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Okla Pw&Wat 5s'48A	52	52	52
1 Pac G&E 4½s'57E	85½	85½	85½
1 Pac G&E 5s'55D	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Pac G&E 6s'41B	103	102¾	102¾
12 Pac P&L 5s '55	62	60	60
1 Penn Cen P&L4½s'77	61½	61½	61½
1 Penn Wat & P 5s '40	100	100	100
2 Phila El P 5½s'72	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Potomac Edis 5s'56E	75	75	75
1 Procter & G 4½s'47	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Pub Ser NIl4½s'81F	60	60	60
1 Pub Ser NJ6s ctfs	102	102	102
3 Pub Ser Okla 5s'57D	60⅝	60	60
5 Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	56¼	56	56¼
1 Pug S P&L 4½s'50D	54½	54½	54½
3 Shaw W&P 4½ '67 A	57¼	57¼	57½
9 Shaw W&P 4½ '70 D	57½	57¼	57½
1 Sheffield Stl 5½s '48	55	55	55
2 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 So Cal Ed 5s '54	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 So Car Pow 5s '57	50	50	50
5 Stand G&E 6s '51	35¾	35½	35¾
1 Stand Inv 5½s '39	57½	57½	57½
1 Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	57½	57⅛	57½
11 Stand P&Lt 6s '57	31½	31	31½
2 Stand Tel 5½s '43	30½	30½	30½
3 Syracuse Lt 5s '57 B	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Tex El Serv 5s '60	67	67	67
1 Tide Wat P 5s A '79	46	46	46
4 Tri Util 5s '79	⅜	⅜	⅜
10 Un El N J 4s '49	92¼	92⅛	92¼
3 US Rub 6s '33	67	67	67
1 VirgPubSer 5½s'46A	54	54	54
1 VirgPubSer 5s'50B	51	51	51
7 WTexUtil 5s '57 A	33	32¼	33

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Cauca Val 7s '48	6½	6½	6½
1 CentBkGer 6s'52A	35	35	35
3 CentBkGer 6s'51B	40½	40½	40½
12 ComPrivBk 5½s'37	45½	42¾	45
1 Eur Mtg 7s '67 C	31½	31½	31½
3 FirstBohGlW 7s'57	40	40	40
32 GerConsMun 7s'47	35	33½	33½
35 GerConsMun 6s '47	33¼	32½	33
15 Hanover St 6½s '49	23	22	22½
2 It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	30¾	29	29¾
8 Prussia El 6s '54	32½	30	33½
13 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	32	31	31
2 Saar Ba Con 7s '35	95	95	95
20 Saxon Pub Wks 5s'32	45¼	44	45¼
6 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	26	26	26
7 Un Indust 6½s '41	36½	36½	36½
10 Un Indust 6s '45	39	39	39

†Actual Sales. xdEx-dividend. exFirst sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xrEx-rights. aPlus extra or extras. bIncluding extra or extras. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPaid so far this year.

ASK RECEIVER FOR INVESTMENT CORP.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 6 (AP)—Appointment of receivers for the European Mortgage & Investment Corporation of Boston, Mass., was asked today in a bill filed in United States District Court here by Mr. Herbert Noble of Boston, and Mr. Frank A. Russell of Brookline, Mass.

The complainants described themselves as holders of first lien gold foreign loan bonds of the corporation.

Receivers were asked, the bill stated, for the purpose of conserving the assets of the concern, the business of which was described as seriously affected by the uncertain social, political, and economic conditions in central Europe.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 6—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 6	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.63¼	$.63¾	$.95
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.43⅞	.44¼	.73¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.30⅛	.30½	.39¾
Flour	4.15	4.10	4.55
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	13.00
Pork	18.25	17.35	23.00
Lard	.0565	.0565	.0685
Cotton, mid-up	.0605	.0540	.1015
Zinc	.0267½	.0270	.0390
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.01
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	27.00	29.00
Copper	.05¾	.05¾	.08¼
Tin	.2037	.1900	.2630
Rubber	.03⅝	.03⅝	.0662
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0465
Lead	.0285	.0300	.0440
Print cloth	.02	.02	.0412

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

Northern States Power Company (Del.) and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, a balance of net earnings after depreciation and interest, of $3,548,039, compared with $3,795,878 in the preceding 12 months when operating expenses included a $248,000 credit withdrawn from contingent reserve.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—At the wool auction today the good selection offered met a lively demand with improved continental buying. Prices were firm and in the sellers' favor. There were 8134 bales offered, of which 7260 were sold.

MORE INTEREST SHOWN BY WOOL MANUFACTURERS

Heavyweight Season for Fall and Winter Wear Now Under Way

Manufacturers have been showing more interest in wool. Evidently, the movement of wool for use in the heavyweight season has, at length, commenced, in earnest.

The season has been delayed, so that once the movement is under way it should be fairly rapid, for the time left within which to manufacture the cloth and convert it into clothing for the man on the street for fall and winter wear is rather short.

So far as the question of price is concerned, there should be a ready response on the part of buyers all along the line.

Prices have not been so low for nearly 40 years as they are right now whether for the raw material or the finished goods. The cost of conversion at the present time is very low, as well as the price of wool.

Wool Prices Attractive

Not only are wool and wool goods attractively priced in this country, but the same thing is true in the overseas markets. Consequently, the opening prices at the London Colonial wool auctions yesterday were stronger than they were at the close of the preceding series.

According to various advices received, it would appear that merinos were up 5 to 10 per cent, as compared with the close of the previous series in June, while crossbreds were from par to 7 per cent dearer.

The greasy wools brought relatively more than the scoured wools. Lambs wools and Cape fine wools were all firm, compared with the June series.

A feature of the opening sale lay in the fact that the withdrawals amounted to only 5 per cent, whereas in other recent series they have been running very heavy.

The stronger tone in London was anticipated to some extent in the closing sales of the season in Brisbane last week.

Prices there were against the buyer and sometimes, it would appear, they were as much as 5 per cent dearer, although the wools offered were very ordinary in character. England and the Continent were the chief buyers in that market.

The River Plate markets are still slow, and prices are low on the crossbred wools which are left there for sale.

Good Western Movement

In the West, there has been a rather more rapid movement of wool the last week or two. Dealers are ready to buy wool more freely and have been doing so.

In the northwest the clip is moving more readily. The movement still is mostly on consignment. The fine and fine medium wools are coming forward, when purchased, at close to 30 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston.

Ordinary French combing wools command hardly 30 cents, while the best stapled clips will bring that price and possibly a bit more for mill.

Sales in the local market during the last week have been of fair proportions, and promise even larger sales in the next few days.

Mostly, the call has been for the fine and fine medium territory wools of French combing staple at a clean basis, of about 32 to 33 cents for the better wools, while for the strictly staple clips of the Wyoming type and the good 12 months Texas about 34 to 35 cents, clean basis, is demanded.

Delaine Wools in Demand

Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine wools have been sold at 14 to 15 cents in the grease, which means 36@37 cents, clean basis, this being the highest-priced wool in the market, against a tariff on foreign competing wools suitable for clothing purposes of 34 cents clean basis.

Ohio half-blood combing wool of the better type has been sold again this week at 15 cents in the grease. Territory half-blood combing wool is quotable at 30 to 35 cents, clean basis, according to the wool.

Three-eighths combing wools of Ohio-Michigan type have been sold at 14 to 14½ cents in the grease and quarters at 13½@14 cents.

There has been a fair call for woolen wools. Low B and B supers, as well as C supers have been wanted.

Fine noils are fairly steady at 32@35 cents for good to choice fine white domestics and around 37@38 cents for very good Australians.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Chase	19	21	Manhattan	15½	17½
City	24¾	26¾	Public	14¾	16¾
Commercial	83	87	Textile	24	29
Fifth Av	925	1025	Trade Bank	15	30
First, N Y	870	970	Yorkville	20	30
Lafayette	8	12			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Banca C I	145	155	Fulton	190	220
Bk Eur T	39¼	41¼	Guaranty	168	173
Bk N Y & T	186	206	Irving	14	15
Bronx	12	17	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	106	121	Law T & G	31	36
Cen Hanover	84½	88½	M'factur	17⅜	19⅜
Chemical	26⅜	28⅜	New York	54	57
Corn Exch	40½	43½	Title Guar	24½	27½
County		17	Uni States	970	1070
Empire	14⅜	16⅜			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Nat	19¼	21¼	Merchants	240	250
Nat Shaw	15½	17	Second Nat.	78	83
State St Tr	250				

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cent Rep	10½	11¼	Harris T&S	173	175
Cont Ill Bk	62½	64½	North Tr	220	225
First Nat	140	143	Strauss Nat	75	80

RAILWAY RATE VALUES

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that the value for rate-making purposes of the Nickel Plate Railroad was $72,683,200 as of June 30, 1918. The valuation was divided into two parts, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company being valued at $47,075,000 and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad at $25,807,200.

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY

Balance of net earnings after depreciation, taxes and preferred dividends, of Duquesne Light Company for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, was $11,823,427, compared with $13,134,167 for the preceding 12 months. All the common stock is owned by Philadelphia Company.

MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY

Manhattan Shirt Company reports for the six months ended May 31 net loss of $105,124 after taxes, etc., compared with net income for the six months ended May 30, 1931, of $112,048, equal after preferred dividends paid, to 37 cents a share on the 278,519 common shares of $25 par.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC

Louisville Gas & Electric Corporation (Del.) reports a balance of net earnings after depreciation, interest and depletion, for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, of $3,000,344, compared with $3,383,373 in the preceding 12 months.

Tire and Tube Tax Is Boon To Industry

AKRON, Ohio, July 6—"The federal tax on tires and tubes, which has just become effective, is a blessing in disguise—to industry, to workmen in tire factories, and to motorists themselves," says W. O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company.

"It was the one thing needed to make motorists realize that they have been buying tires at prices far less proportionately than they have been paying for other necessities of life.

"Special taxes are, as a rule of course, unpleasant necessities and should be lifted as soon as conditions warrant, but just now this tax has proved to be an important business impetus.

"For six years tire prices have been dropping gradually but steadily, until they had reached a point 20 per cent below the average level of the present-day cost of living, much as that has been reduced in the last three years.

"In the last few weeks, many thousands have become convinced that tire prices have reached their nadir, and that delay in buying will only mean that they will pay more later.

"Some months ago, I expressed the opinion that, when this condition was generally realized by the buying public, there would be an actual shortage of tires. For some weeks past, this has literally been true. Tire manufacturers have been hard pressed to produce enough tires to meet the greatly increased demand.

"Both in units produced and shipped, and in dollars and cents volume, the month of June has been the biggest month our company ever has had since it was organized 17 years ago."

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, July 6—Consumption of Indian cotton by mills of India was somewhat lower in May than in April or March, but it was still relatively large, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The total for May was 177,000 running bales of 400 pounds each, compared with 189,000 in April and 194,000 in May last year. India's total consumption during the 10 months of the season to the end of May was 1,930,000 bales, compared with 1,850,000 in the corresponding period last season.

COLLATERAL LOANS DROP

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Borrowings against collateral by New York Stock Exchange members on June 30 amounted to $243,574,295, a decrease of $56,822,827 during the month, the exchange announces. This is a new low record since the publication of the monthly figures. On June 30, 1931, such loans amounted to $1,301,334,923, while the record high level was established at the end of September, 1929, at $8,549,393,979.

Petroleum Industry On Way to Recovery

THE improvement in the oil industry is having its expected effect on oil companies' earnings. With curtailment in crude production, which is continuing, as indicated by the drop in the week ended July 2 of more than 50,000 barrels a day, as compared with the preceding week, and consequent firming of oil prices, investments in oil once again take on the appearance of having substantial worth. All the districts in California are holding strictly to their quotas, and in East Texas the 6582 wells are producing 19,000 barrels a day less than the daily allowable.

It is understood that the Humble Oil & Refining Company, big producing subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has covered its full dividend of $2 a share in the first six months of the year. In the 1931 year, net earnings were only $2,765,092, equal to 93 cents a share on the 2,974,645 shares of no par stock. A smaller oil company, Darby Petroleum Corporation, reveals the same trend. It earned for the quarter ended March 31, 1932, net of $30,095 after all charges and taxes, contrasted with a loss of $74,917 in the like period the year before.

RECORD IS BROKEN, FOR NEW FAC

STOCK PRICES RECOVER WELL AFTER SLUMP

Strength of Foreign Bonds Bolsters New York Market

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Persistent strength in foreign government bonds bolstered the securities markets generally today, after shares had had a temporary slump during the morning.

German Government bonds were said to have been heavily bought by London, in anticipation of an early announcement of a reparations agreement at Lausanne, although private cable advices to Wall Street from Paris were less optimistic. At any rate, the optimism in London served to prompt considerable short covering in the New York stock market.

Stocks closed with a firm tone, fractional gains being general among pivotal issues.

Oils were fairly active on the upside. American Telephone recovered an early 2-point loss, while U. S. Steel, American Can, Eastman, Allied Chemical, New York Central, Union Pacific and National Biscuit averaged around half a point net higher.

International Shoe, off 5, was an isolated soft spot.

Transactions approximated 600,000 shares.

Lausanne Conference

Wall Street has been somewhat less optimistic than London over Lausanne, and has been slow in drawing conclusions from the advance in German and other foreign bonds, in view of the false starts made in those directions in the past. Nevertheless, some quarters insisted that a decidedly constructive agreement was being reached at Lausanne, although it may take some time to put an official stamp on it, in view of political considerations in France and the United States.

With business suffering the effects of midsummer, financial quarters looked either to Lausanne or Washington for developments that might help security prices, and with indications of a temporary deadlock at the national capital over the relief measure, it was felt that developments from that quarter, such as adjournment of Congress, would be considerably delayed.

The oil shares reflected the weekly statistics, showing a further cut in crude production, and indications that recent price increases had brought several companies out of the red.

In the mining group, buying of the gold issues was easy to understand, in view of the improved position of yellow metal producers, what with the increased value of the monetary metal in relation to commodities. But firmness of coppers was less easy to understand. Some buying of these issues was said to have come from abroad.

Foreign Bonds Steady

Foreign government loans again occupied the place of prominence in the bond market today.

Fairly active buying sent a number of European issues, including German and Italian, to new high levels for the current move. Gains of 1 to 2 points or more were made by French 7s and 7½s, German 7s and Great Britain 5½s.

Although bankers continued to express hope that the Lausanne conference was nearing an agreement, they pointed out that many foreign government issues sometimes are favorite vehicles for international speculation, and that not all of their movements are based on accurate information. But regardless of false hopes sometimes raised in the past, the foreign group as a whole continued to attract wide interest.

Italy Public Utility Credit 7s rose 4 points or so. City of Bordeaux 6s went to a new 1932 high. South American bonds also developed strength, with Argentine, Sao Paulo and Uruguay securities making sizable gains.

United States Governments were a shade lower following their advance of yesterday. Domestic corporate bonds generally were from fractions to a point higher. American Telephone bonds were steady.

Railroad liens braced themselves, Nickel Plate 6s rallying more than 4 points and Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s gaining a point or so.

ARRANGE NEW LOAN FOR NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, July 6—New York City borrowed $10,000,000 from the Nationl City Bank and the Chase National Bank through sale of 6 per cent corporate stock notes due March 15, 1933.

The National City Company and Chase Harris Forbes Corporation are offering $10,000,000 City of New York 6 per cent corporate stock notes due 1933 to yield 5 per cent. To corporations paying the 13¾ per cent federal corporation tax, this yield is equivalent to a taxable yield of 5.96 per cent. The notes are exempt from all federal and New York State income taxes and are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN GRAIN PRICES

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Material gains in wheat values developed today, with topmost prices reached in the final half hour.

Severe damage by extraordinary wet harvest conditions Southwest gave the wheat market increased upward momentum toward the close. An additional bullish factor in the last part of the day was news of rust spreading in Manitoba Province, Can.

Wheat closed firm, 1½c to 2c above yesterday's finish, corn 1c to 1⅛c up, oats ½c to ⅞c advanced, and provisions showing a rise of 10c to 15c.

STANDARD INVESTIGATING CORP.

Standard Investigating Corporation proposes to acquire for retirement and cancellation all $3,000,000 principal amount of its outstanding 10-year 5 per cent debentures due March 1, 1937, and 10-year 5½ per cent convertible gold debentures, due Aug. 15, 1932. The corporation invites tenders for the surrender of its debentures at the lowest prices obtainable, but not to exceed 99 per cent of par plus accrued interest to July 19, 1932."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 6	Last July 5
9¼	1⅛	..	Abitibi pf	100	2	2	2	2
5⅜	1⅜	..	Adams Express	400	2	2	2	2
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	100	14	14	14	..
62½	32¼	4½	Air Reduction	3100	33¾	31½	33¾	33¾
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	200	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	10⅛
3⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	200	½	½	½	⅜
87⅛	42½	6t	Allied Chem	9200	47⅜	45½	47⅛	46⅝
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11	5⅞	..	Amal Leather pf	100	6	6	6	..
16½	12	2	Amerada	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
6	4	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	100	4	4	4	..
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	400	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	7½	7	7½	7⅜
90	41	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	41	41	41	42½
73⅞	29⅝	5t	Am Can	18200	33½	31⅜	33½	32½
129	96	7	Am Can pf	400	98	97½	98	..
8¾	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	4	4	4	3½
49⅛	16⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	10	18⅝	16¾	17⅜	18
37⅜	18	3t	Am Chicle	400	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
6	2¾	..	Am Colortype	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	2⅜	2	2⅜	2¼
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	5½	5	5½	5
27¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1400	3½	3	3¼	3¼
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	100	11	11	11	10⅝
8½	2⅝	..	Am International	400	3¼	3	3¼	3
4⅞	4	..	Am Locomotive	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
19½	9	..	Am Metal 6%	10	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10
33	7½	3	Am News	10	19	19	19	..
16⅞	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	700	4½	4	4½	4
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	15⅝	15¼	15¼	..
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	200	11	10	11	10⅞
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	4	4	4	4
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	4	4	4	4
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	7⅞	8¾	7⅞	7⅛
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	23½	23½	23½	23
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	10	34	34	34	..
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	17	17	17	..
88⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	55	54½	55	..
137⅜	75½	9	Am Tel & Tel	28100	77½	75	77½	76¾
70	12	..	Am Type F pf	20	10½	10½	10½	13
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	400	12¾	11⅝	12¼	11⅝
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	400	36	35½	35½	..
5⅝	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	2	2	2	2
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	17	17	17	..
23	10	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	300	10	10	10	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	5400	4	3⅝	4	3¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
44	24	7.	Armour Del pf	200	30	28¾	30	28⅝
1½	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	500	½	½	½	½
4½	3⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	200	7¼	7	7¼	7
3	1	..	Arnold Contable	100	1½	1½	1½	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	9300	20⅞	18¾	20⅞	19¾
66	39¾	5	Atchison pf	400	40	39¾	40	39¾
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	10½	10	10	10½
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1400	11	10⅞	11	10¾
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	9200	49¼	44½	49¼	40⅝
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1600	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
			—B—					
28¼	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	9½	9¼	9½	..
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	200	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	5½
41½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	7	7	7	6½
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	72	72	72	..
44¾	31	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	31½	31½	31½	..
4¾	3⅝	..	Belding Hem	500	4	4	4	4
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	700	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	200	7	6¾	7	..
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2200	9¼	8¾	9¼	8½
74	17½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	20⅝	20½	20⅝	..
12¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
43⅜	20⅜	2	Borden	2200	21⅞	20¾	21¾	21¼
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
11¾	3	..	Briggs Mfg	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1500	15¾	14⅞	15¾	15½
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
58	23½	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	29	29	29	30
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	53	52½	52½	53
2¾	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	200	¾	¾	¾	..
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	100	1	1	1	..
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7	7	7	6⅞
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
65	9½	7	Bush Term2deb	20	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
85	20	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	20½	20	20	..
19	7⅛	..	Byers	1400	9	8¾	9	8⅝
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	3400	5¼	5	5	5½
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
13½	5⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	9¼	8⅞	9	8¾
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5400	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	9½
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	13200	24⅜	22½	24⅜	22½
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	35	34¾	35	35
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	4
15	7	..	Cerro de Pasco	1300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛
70⅜	47⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	6	5	6	5
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9⅞
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
16⅜	..	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	4
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	2400	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
28½	14½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	75⅛	74½	75⅛	..
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	3200	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	43	43	43	..
41⅞	13½	3	Columbian Carb	1900	18¼	16¾	18	16¾
7⅛	4⅛	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	5½	5	5½	..
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Inv Tr	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
85	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	90	90	90	..
10¼	3⅛	.60	Comm Solvents	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwlth & Sc	1900	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	700	35½	34½	35½	35¾
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	7	7	7	7
5¾	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	12500	36⅞	35½	36¾	36⅜
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	86	84	84	84
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	9700	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
11½	3	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3	3	3	..
⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
41	17⅝	2½	Cont Can	2400	20⅜	19¼	20	19¾
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	8⅝	8½	8½	9
7	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	3100	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	200	¼	¼	¼	..
47⅛	24⅜	3	Corn Products	9200	26¼	24¾	26	25⅝
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	700	2¾	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
15⅞	7⅛	7.20	Crown Cork & S	400	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	13½
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	19	19	19	18
17	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	560	4½	4	4	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1	1	1	1
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	21	21	21	20¾
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	1	⅞	1	⅞
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	400	9	8¾	9	9
9	1½	..	Denver RG pf	200	2	2	2	2
122	59⅜	8	Detroit Edison	200	60	59⅜	60	60
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	300	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	1400	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
59¾	22½	3	du Pont de Nem	118000	23¾	22½	23¾	23⅛
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	900	87	86¾	87	87
18	14	.50c	Durham Hos pf	10	14	14	14	..
			—E—					
87⅞	36¼	5	Eastman Kodak	9400	38¼	36¼	38⅛	37⅜
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	3	3	3	3
1¼	⅛	..	Eitington Schild	100	⅛	⅛	¼	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1300	9¼	9	9⅛	⅛
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
15⅜	2⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	3	2⅞	3	3
64	11	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	11	11	11	..
36⅛	18⅝	3	Endicott Johnson	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19½
21	5	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	16	16	16	..
57	18½	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	19¾	18½	19¾	..
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	500	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
10	2	..	Erie RR	100	3	3	3	3
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3½	3	3	3
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	7¾
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
54½	45½	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	45½	45¼	45¼	46
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	2300	41	39½	40¼	40¼
⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	48	¼	¼	¼	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	5¼	4⅞	5¼	..
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	13	13	13	..
5⅜	1⅛	..	Fox Film A	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
3⅝	⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tk Car	400	11	10⅞	11	..
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	1100	11⅜	11	11⅜	11⅜
18½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	70	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	19400	10	9¼	10	9⅝
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
40½	19⅜	3	Gen Foods	3900	20¼	19⅝	20	20
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf 6	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
30	5½	7	Gen Gas&E7% A	80	5½	5½	5½	..
37	28	3	Gen Mills	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	6900	8	7⅞	8	7⅝
87¼	58½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	58⅞	58¼	58¼	59½
4	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	400	3⅜	3	3⅜	..
1¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	900	13⅛	12½	13⅛	12⅞
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	48	48	48	46½
2½	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	400	1	1	1	⅞
7	3⅛	..	Glidden	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
19⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1200	10½	10⅛	10½	10
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	400	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
61	19¾	..	Goodyear 1pf	300	20	20	20	19¾
17⅛	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	4800	17⅛	16	17	16
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7¾	2⅜	..	Granby	700	3	3	3	..
13½	6¾	1	Granite City Stl	100	7	7	7	7¼
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	16	16	16	15½
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	900	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
6½	3¾	..	Great West Sug	400	5	5	5	..
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	90	59	56½	57	..
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	½	½	½	..
			—H—					
2¼	¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	4	.30	Hall Printing	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
1½	¼	..	Hayes Body	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
83	44	6	Hershey Choc	200	45	44¾	45	44¾
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	900	62	60	62	59½
11⅞	7¾	1	Holland Furnace	400	8¼	7¾	7¾	..
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	700	121¼	120¾	121¼	121
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	400	10¼	10	10¼	10
8½	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	2200	2	2	2	2
57½	42½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	42½	42½	42½	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
			—I—					
18¼	4⅝	..	Ill Central	900	6¾	6¼	6¾	6
24	10	..	Inland Steel	100	10	10	10	..
4¼	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8	3¾	.50†	Insuranshare Del	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
117	60	6†	Int Business M	2900	62	61	61⅝	62⅜
5½	1⅛	.40	Int Carriers	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	100	5	5	5	4⅞
29¾	11	1.80	Int Harvester	3500	11⅞	11	11¾	11½
11⅝	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	100	3½	3⅛	3½	3
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	14800	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝
86	50	7	Int Nickel pf	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	52½
10½	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	10	3½	3½	3½	..
40	24¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	50	32	32	32	..
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	11½	11½	11½	..
44¾	26	3	Int Shoe	14200	31½	26	27	32
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	10	30	30	30	..
			—J—					
13¼	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	7800	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
25⅛	10	..	Johns Manville	400	11¾	11	11¾	11
84	30	4	Jones & Laughlin pf	80	30½	30	30	..
			—K—					
9½	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9⅞	4⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	5½	5½	5½	6
4¼	1	1	Kelsey Hayes W	400	1	1	1	1
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
38	20	6	Kendall Co pf	40	20	20	20	..
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	7800	6	5⅝	6	5½
19	6¾	..	Kresge	3400	7	6¾	7	6¾
16⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	600	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11
			—L—					
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	5½	5½	5½	..
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	32¼	31⅞	32½	..
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	200	11¼	11	11¾	11¾
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	1600	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15
16⅛	10½	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	17½	17½	17½	17
32⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	500	10⅝	10	10⅝	10½
20	6½	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	12	12	12	9⅝
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
16½	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	700	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	1800	33½	32½	33½	32¼
4	⅜	..	McLellan Stores	3900	½	⅜	⅜	½
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1500	19¾	19	19¾	18⅞
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	1100	5½	5	5½	5
7	3½	..	Man Shirt	500	4	4	4	4
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	700	7	6¾	7	6⅞
9	3	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	3	3	3	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	1600	3⅜	3	3½	..
20½	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	200	10½	10⅛	10½	9¼
20	9½	1.80	May Dept Stores	500	9½	9½	9½	9¾
18	8	1.20	Melville Shoe	200	9	9	9	9
19½	5¼	2	Mesta Mach	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
4¼	1½	..	Miami Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6½	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	600	4¼	4¼	4½	4½
10	2	..	Midland Steel	100	2½	2½	2½	..
1	1	..	Mid St Oil	100	1	1	1	..
2¾	⅜	..	Min Moline	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	..
11¼	3½	..	Montgom Ward	2900	4⅜	4¼	4⅝	4¼
5⅜	⅛	..	Mother Lode	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
9⅞	2½	..	Murray Body	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
			—N—					
27½

BROKERS OFFER STOCKS BY THE GROUP METHOD

Better Business Bureau Says Bargains May Not Be So Important

Attractive-appearing "bargain" offers are being made to prospective investors to purchase groups of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange by comparing the 1929 prices of the "group" with present-day prices, says a bulletin issued by the Boston Better Business Bureau. This comparison shows 1929 prices to be many times higher than present-day prices, and, in some instances, this comparison is used as a proof of the "bargain" prospective investors may obtain by purchasing the group. The "groups" are offered at around $100 a group.

Careful analysis, says the bulletin, shows that the offering may not be as much of a bargain as represented. In those cases investigated by the Boston Better Business Bureau, the group consists of one share each of approximately 20 different companies and the selling price of the group is 30 to 40 per cent more than the market price of the stocks in the group in round lots. The difference is accounted for by the promoter of the "group" adding the odd-lot differential, transfer charges, taxes, brokerage and other charges to the round-lot price of each share.

For example, in one instance $1.25 a share is added for brokerage or $25 for the group. But, the actual cost of the brokerage to the promoter is only $1.50, as he buys in round lots (100 shares). This difference represents a part of the promoter's profit in the sale of the "groups."

Should the buyer of the "group" decide to sell, he would have to pay the odd lot differential and brokerage charges for executing an order for the sale of the single shares of stock in the group. This brokerage charge, in one case investigated by the Boston Better Business Bureau, would amount to a total of $40 for the group.

The investors who hope to get their money back or make a profit from purchases of the groups of single shares of stocks should calculate these costs, as, in some instances, the prices of the individual stocks in the group would have to more than double before the buyer could get his money back.

BUYING OF HIDES HAS SHARP GAIN DURING LAST WEEK

There was a smart increase in hide buying last week, sales aggregating about 250,000, the largest since the middle of last spring. There was no increase in prices; in fact purchases were made at slight concessions, except for branded cows which held firm at 4c. Unsold stocks approximate 300,000.

Packer calf and kip are slow of sale. June 9-15s are quoted at 7½c, 8-10s at 4c and 10-15s at 5½c. City kip is quoted at 4¼c.

Sales of packer hides at Chicago during the week ended on July 2 compare:

	CurPr cents	YrAgo cents
28000 April-May-June nat strs	3¾	11
30000 May-June nat steers	4	11
28000 May-June ex-lt nat strs	3¾	11
12000 May-June ex-lt nat strs	4	11
9000 April-May-June hv Tex strs	3¼	10½
10000 April-May June buttbrd strs	3¾	10½
25000 April-May-June Colo strs	3½	10
10000 Feb to May incl hv nat cows	3½	9½
2000 June heavy native cows	3½	10
66000 April-May-June lt nat cws	3¾	11
23000 May-June branded cows	4	10
5000 April-May-June nat bulls	2½	5½

INGOT PRODUCTION AT THE LOW LEVEL OF 12 P. C. CAPACITY

Steel ingot output this week, at not more than 12 per cent of capacity, is probably the lowest on record.

June output of pig iron, at 20,935 gross tons a day, was the smallest since December, 1896. Weakness in pig iron prices is reflected by a decline in the Iron Age composite to $13.76, a figure not equaled since August, 1915, and steel scrap has dropped to a new all-time low of $6.42.

These developments make a stark picture of the extreme deflation that is occurring in the iron and steel industry.

A moderate rebound in steel and pig iron production is indicated for next week, when some plants that were shut down before the holiday will resume.

There is, however, an almost complete lack of the constructive factors that are needed to lift steel output above its June average of about 18 per cent, and steel companies do not look for any marked change for the better during July and August.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	10	9⅞
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	5¼	5¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	17	16½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67	67
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68¾	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	64¾	64¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	44	44
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	1⅞	1⅞
Amer Smelting 5s '47	76	76
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99	99
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅛	100
do '65 reg	93¼	93¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94⅜	94¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	94⅛	93⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅜	101¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	70⅛	70
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	53	53
Anaconda	47	47
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	2¼	2⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	62⅞	62
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	55	54
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	82¼	82¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	68⅛	68⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	29¾	29¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	35	34½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	16⅛	16¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	30	30
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	77⅞	77⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	29⅞	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	33	33
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101½	101½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	100¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	79	78¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	52	52
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101⅜	101⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	75¾	74¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s E	101⅛	101¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103½	103½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	107½	107½
Bpff R & P 4½s '57	30	30
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	33	33
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	50	49⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	76⅛	75½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82⅛	82⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82¾	82¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	95	95
Can North deb 7s '40	95	94½
Can Pacific deb 4s	53	52⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	61	61
Can Pacific 5s '44	37½	37½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	55	55
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	62	62
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	65¼	65
Cen Pacific 5s '60	38½	38½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	65	65
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83½	83
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	78¼	78¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	81½	81½
Chicago & East Ill 6s ct	50	50
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33	33
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '65	61⅞	61⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¾	3½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17½	17½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	45	44
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	16⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	9⅞	0⅝
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	19	19
Chicago & ...w 6½s '36	53	53
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	57	57
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	28	26¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	30	30
Chicago RI&P 4½s	23½	22⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	55¾	55¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	21	21
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89	89
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	93½	93½
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	64½	64½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	35¾	35¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	65	65
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	73	72½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68	68
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	85
Con Gas 4½s '51	91½	91¼
Con Gas deb 5½s '45	102½	102½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	71¼	71¼
Del & Huudson 5½s '37	75	75
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32½	32½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	7	7
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91¾	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	72	71½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	68	68
Dold Packing 6s '42	53⅝	53⅝
Dul & I Range 5s '37	94	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	98¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	4½	4½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	64	63⅝
Erie RR gen 5s '67	15¼	14¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	38¼	38¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	15	14⅞
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	27½	27½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	68	68
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	33⅞	33⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	41	40¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69	68⅝
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	76	76
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	93⅜	92¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95	95
Great Northern 1st	70	70
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	40¼	39¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	55	54½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	21	21
Houston Belt 5s '37	85	85
Houston Oil 5½s '40	45	44½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	33½	32¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	68½	68
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	101¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	38	37
Ill Central 4¾s '66	22½	22¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	25¼	24½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	25	24½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	94¾	94¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	20½	20½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1⅛	1⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3½	3½
Inter Nickel Can 6s	47⅝	47⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	35⅝	35⅝
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	35⅝	35⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16¾	16¾
Inter Rap Trans fd sta	36¾	36¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	46	46
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	17	17
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	29⅞	29½
Int Paper 6s '55	12½	12½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	17	16½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	20¼	20¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	19½	19
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	2⅝	2⅝
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	42⅝	42⅝
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	91¼	91¼
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92⅞	92½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	52¼	51⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	35	35
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	51½	51
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	31¾	31¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	24	23½
L&N uni 4s '40	75	75
Manhat E C 1st	22⅞	22½
Meade 6s '45 ww	27	27
Metro Edison 4½s '68	67	67
Min & StL 1st rrlg 4s '49	39	39
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	40	40
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	67	67
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	35⅛	35⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12½	12¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	26	26
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	25½	25
Mo Pacific 5s B '78	25	25
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	25½	25¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7	6¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	76
Montana Power 5s D '62	55¾	55¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77½	77½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	76	74¾
Newberry 5½s	54	53½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94½	94½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¼	101
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	58¾	58½
N O T & M 5½s '54	22	22
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	57	57
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	35½	35
NYC&HR rfg & imi 5s 2013	38¼	37½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	47	47
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18	15⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17	16½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36¾	32
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	77⅛	77
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	77⅛	77
NY Edison 5s '44 B	102	101⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108⅛	108⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94⅝	94⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103⅛	103⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45½	45
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	4	4
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	5	5
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	100½	100½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	42½	42½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	38	38
Niag Share 5½s '50	43⅛	43⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	67	67
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	71	71
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94⅜	94⅜
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	85	85
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84½	84
Nor Pacific 5s D	51	51
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	95½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102	101½
Otis Steel 6s '41	17¾	17¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	12½	11½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	14	13½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	81½	81¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87	87
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	42	41½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	60½	60
Penn Railroad 5s '64	62⅝	62⅜
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	72½	72½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	87	87
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	87½	87½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	58	58
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	53½	53½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	31½	31½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	90	90
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	40	39⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	15	15
Pub Svc E&G 4s	87¼	87¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	96¾	96¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	64	60¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	42½	42½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	34	33¼
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	46½	46½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	10	10
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	95	95
St —oseph Lead	66½	66½
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	51½	51½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	13½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13¾	12¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	22½	22½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	24½	24½
Shell Union 5s '47	55	54½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	59	58⅜
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	55	55
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80½	80½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84¾	84
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	96⅜	96
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	67¾	67¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	64½	64½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	32	32
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	33	32
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	32	31¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	50¼	50
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	13½	13½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	18	18
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	18¼	18¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	84	83¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	12	12
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	91	90½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	94	94
Texas Corp 5s '44	75	74⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43¼	43¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	91
Union Pacific 4½s '67	73	73
US Rubber Co 5s '47	29¼	29¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	55¼	55¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	15	15½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	2¼	2¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97⅜	97⅜
Wabash RR 5s D '80	5¼	5¼
Walworth 6s '45	12¼	12⅛
Warren Bros 6s '41	27½	27½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅞	100⅞
Wester Electric 5s '44	43	42½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44½	44½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	55⅛	55⅛
Western Union 5s '51	47	47
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	38	37½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99⅞	99⅞
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	28¼	28¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	54¼	54¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jul 6	Jul 5
3½s '47	101.19	101.6	101.6	101.9
1st 4¼s '47	101.23	101.21	101.23	101.23
4th 4¼s '38	102.24	102.22	102.22	102.21
4th 4¼s reg	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.50
US 3s '55	93.4	92.2	92.25	93.3
US 3½s '49	94.9	94.6	94.9	94.8
US 3¾s '43 Mar	98.6	98.4	98.4	98.6
US 3¾s '43 June	98.18	98.6	98.18	98.20
US 3¾s '47	98.7	98.5	98.7	98.7
US 3¾s '56	100.9	100.6	100.8	100.8
US 4s '54	102.21	102.19	102.21	102.17
US 4¼s '52	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.6

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21	19
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	68	68
Akershus 5s '63	58	57
Antioquia 7s D '45	5	5
Antwerp 5s '58	72	71⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42½	40⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	39½	39
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40½	39¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	30	39¼
Australia 4½s '56	64	63½
Australia 5s '55	76⅝	69⅛
Australia 5s '57	71	70
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	83½	83½
Austria Hydro 6½s	25¼	25⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	26¼	26¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	77½	77½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	39	35
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87⅜	87⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94½	94⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100⅛	100
Berlin (City) 6s '58	25	24
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	28½	27
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45½	45
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	41½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	32	32
Berlin Elec 6s '55	37¾	37¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4	4
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	13⅜	13⅜
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¾	16⅜
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19⅞	19
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	41½	41½
Bremen 7s '35	40½	40⅛
Brisbane 5s '58	55	53½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25	23½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23½	23
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	10½	10½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	94⅞	94¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	76	75¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	92	91
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	5½	5½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	19	19
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	4¾	4¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	5⅛	5⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	4½	4⅜
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	26½	26½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	25	24¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27½	27¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	58½	58½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	18	18
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	27	26½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	65	65
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	68¼	68¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38	37½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	60½	60½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	71½	70½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	79	78½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	39¾	39½
Dutch El 6s '47	42¼	42¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	42¼	42¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	70	70
Finland 5½s '58	44¼	44½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	50½	49¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	26¾	23¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	13⅞	13⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¾	118¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	49¼	48
German 7s '49	66	64
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43	41½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	41	41
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	42½	42
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	46	45
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28½	25
Germ El Pow '53	38	36½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38½	38
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34	30
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	65½	65
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	47¾	46
Graz 8s '54	39½	39½
Greek 6s '68	15	15
Hamburg 6s '46	32⅜	28½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	28	28
Harpen 6s '49 ww	39	39
Helsingfors 6½s '60	43¼	43¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	28½	28
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	75½	75½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71	70
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49¼	49¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60¾	60¼
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	31¼	31¼
Karstadt 6s '43	21	20
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	9	9
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	65	65
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Meridionale El 7s '57	84¼	84¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	30	30
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67	67
New South Wales 5s '57	69¼	69
New South Wales 5s '58	69	68
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	104½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	31	31
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	67	67
Norway (King) 5s '63	70½	70½
Nuremberg 6s '52	25	24
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	32¼	32¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	67½	67½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¾	103¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	103¾	103¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3¼	3
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	6	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	46	45
Prussia 6½s '51	38⅜	36⅝
Prussia 6s '52	36	35
Queensland (State) 6s '47	71⅜	71⅜
Rhine Main 7s '50	40	40
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	43	43
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42¼	42
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 ww	47½	47½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	42¼	42
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	26¼	25
Rhinelbe 7s '46	36	34⅜
Rhine Ruhr '48	29¼	29¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7½	7
Rome (City) 6½s '52	72	72
Roumania 7s '59	37½	35½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60	60
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	33½	32½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	39	39
Saxon State 6½s '46	38¾	33¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	26	26
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	30	26
Silesia Bk 6s '47	26	26
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	27	30½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	34	31⅞
Sydney 5½s '55	56	56
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	85½	85½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅝	104
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	35	33⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	43	43
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	31⅞	29¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	37⅜	37
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅛	103½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	30⅜	30¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	30⅜	30¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	30⅜	30½
Unterelbe 6s '53	37½	35
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	22½	22½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	22¾	22¾
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	86⅝	86
Warsaw 7s '58	34	33⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53	27	24⅝

DIVIDEND OF SWIFT INTERNACIONAL IS MORE THAN COVERED

CHICAGO, July 6—Compania Swift Internacional earnings through May were slightly in excess of like 1931 period and fully covered dividend requirements for that time.

The present $3 annual dividend basis was put into effect in 1931, and an extra of $1 a share also was declared that year.

Selling its beef in Great Britain and continental Europe, where prices have been thoroughly deflated considerably longer than in this country, Swift Internacional has benefited from more stable merchandising conditions than domestic packers whose sales have been mainly unprofitable to date. Internacional's tonnage has been well maintained, and indications are that its markets will remain undisturbed, the management says.

Internacional has no bank debts or any other trade obligations, said a recent official statement. Financial position is unusually strong, with United States and other marketable securities at $10,000,000.

Net last year established a record, equaling $4.41 a share on 1,500,000 shares.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

M. H. FISHMAN CO.

	1932	1931	Dec.%
June sales	$234,405	$246,331	4.8
6 months	1,084,740	1,032,560	*5.0

*Increase.

W. T. GRANT CO.

	1932	1931	Dec.%
June sales	$5,829,104	$6,288,511	7.3
Six months	32,809,257	33,087,307	0.8

HOG PRICES CONTINUE ADVANCE

CHICAGO, July 6—Early top of $5.30 a cwt. was established today on 180-240 pound hogs, the highest since Oct. 29, 1931. Today's best price represents an advance of 10 cents over Tuesday. Estimated receipts of 9500 hogs today at Chicago are unusually small and the lowest for any market day, exclusive of Saturdays, since August, 1928.

Leadership Halts Price Drop

(Excerpt from the Monthly Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada for June)

THE greatest single influence tending toward a further fall in prices is hoarding, and yet each country is striving to secure as much gold as possible. . . . Those countries which have abandoned the gold standard are striving to hold on to their present supplies, and, in some instances, to make further accumulations.

If these countries would force gold upon the gold countries they would do more to strengthen their own exchange by helping to raise prices in gold countries than they can possibly do by attempting to accumulate. . . .

In the aggregate, the amount of effort which is being expended to end depression is tremendous, but as yet the achievements in this direction have been negative successes attained in retarding the rate of decline, and there is little or no evidence of positive gains in the direction of expansion.

In the United States . . . the passing of the Glass-Steagall Bill, making the gold holdings of the Reserve System more readily available as a basis for credit, the organization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to check the flood of failures and restore confidence, and the initiation of a new policy on the part of the Federal Reserve, which would increase the surplus reserves of member banks, making them less anxious to contract credit, constituted a unified . . . attempt to check deflation.

Since the beginning of this movement the Federal Reserve System has bought $845,000,000 of government securities. Large loans have been made to railroads, banks and other corporations by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The momentum of deflation has been retarded; the downward movement has been brought almost to a standstill.

Because of the extreme severity of the depression and its present momentum, the change may come slowly. It is because this policy represents leadership, intelligence and the most logical way out of difficulties that the persistence of the Reserve System is beginning to create a quiet sense of optimism.

In spite of the dire predictions concerning the future of Great Britain, the record of British industrial production during the post-war period is one showing greater stability than that of any other country. . . . When world prices begin to improve and world trade takes an upward turn, British industry will find itself well prepared to take advantage of improved demand in foreign markets.

In June the announcement was made that British purchases of gold were to be used as a base for the expansion of internal credit. . . . The credit structure of the country is sound and expansion of primary credit will be quickly reflected in the proportionate increase in the loans and deposits of the banks. . . .

There is a widespread feeling that British stability and perseverance in the face of the undue expansion and deflation of the past ten years will restore Great Britain to world leadership in both finance and industry.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

At the close of Business, June 30, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash (on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and on deposit with other Banks)		$26,541,512.25
U. S. Government Securities		27,547,334.76

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BURKE BETTERS OLYMPIC MARK

Runs 400-Meter Hurdles in 53.2s—McCluskey Wins Steeplechase

BERKELEY, Calif., July 6 (AP)—Victor X. Burke, Georgetown University hurdle star, won his 400-meter heat in the post-Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Olympic tryouts in Edwards Stadium here yesterday in 53.2s., clipping two-tenths of a second off the Olympic Games record of 53 2-5s., set in 1928 by Lord Burghley, British star. The world record is held by the American, F. Morgan Taylor, at 52s.

Burke, holder of the National A. A. U. 440-yard hurdle title, by virtue of his performance becomes eligible for the final American trials at Palo Alto, July 15 and 16. Second best time was made by Joseph F. Healy of New York University. Healy won the second heat in 54.2s.

Daniel E. Dean, Pennsylvania, won the 5000-meter run in 15m. 21.1s. He outsprinted John E. Kearns of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the last 100 yards and finished five yards ahead.

Yesterday's trials were restricted to Olympic events not in the regular Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. program, which was concluded Saturday.

400-Meter Hurdles

First Heat—Won by Victor X. Burke '32, Georgetown, 53.2s.; Eugene E. Record '32, Harvard, second, 54.5s.; Charles E. Scarlett Jr. '32, Princeton, third, 56s.

Second Heat—Won by Joseph F. Healy '31, New York U., 54.2s; Alexander Reidell '33, Columbia, second, 54.9s.; Harold L. Fates '32, Yale, third, 55.5s.

10,000-Meter Run—Won by George H. Barker '33, New York, 32m. 41.2s.; John J. Ryan '33, Manhattan, second; James F. Maloney '32, New York, did not finish.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Michael Andursky '33, Pennsylvania, 45ft. 8¾in.; Thomas F. McNally, Holy Cross, 43ft. 11¼in., second; Howard R. Hick '32, New York, 43ft. 6½in., third.

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Joseph P. McCluskey '33, Fordham; Francis T. Nordell '34, New York, second; Brendan J. Moynahan '32, Boston College, third. Time—9m. 29.8s.

Greentree Four Wins Polo Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 6—Greentree four scored an easy victory in the final for the Third Westbury Challenge Cup on International Field, Meadow Brook, yesterday, when Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, leader of the Templeton team, was compelled to withdraw during the first chukker, and the vacancy was filled by Maj. C. C. Smith of the United States Army team. The score, 11 to 9, does not really represent the margin of inequality, as Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and his associates, C. V. Whitney, John Hay Whitney and Robert Lehman, played well within their best skill.

In another game, played over on Hitchcock Field, across the tracks, the Shelburne four entered the final round for the Meadow Brook Cups, the handicap section of the high-goal tourneys, by defeating Princemere, 11 to 9, while allowing the losers three goals by handicap. Gerard S. Smith was the real hero of the play, putting his team into the lead in the second chukker by scoring three goals in rapid succession.

The final game started well, when Jock Whitney, while scoring the initial goal of the game, came in contact with Guest and the latter retired from play. Templeton managed to tie the score before the chukker ended, but the second and third chukkers found the ultimate winners outriding their opponents, and five goals to one were scored. Templeton steadied after that and the balance of the game was more even, though Greentree was always playing within bounds and held the upper hand all the way. Templeton staged its customary rally at the finish, but the margin was too great.

THIRD WESTBURY CHALLENGE CUP—Final Round

Positions	GREENTREE	TEMPLETON
No. 1—Robert Lehman		C. T. Hill
No. 2—C. V. Whitney	F.	W. C. Guest
		M. G. Phipps
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	M. G. Phipps	
	Maj. C. C. Smith	
Back—John Hay Whitney		
	Raymond R. Guest	

Score—Greentree 11, Templeton 9. Goals—Lehman 4, Hitchcock 4, C. V. Whitney 2, J. H. Whitney for Greentree; Phipps 4, R. Guest 3, Hill 2 for Templeton. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

MEADOW BROOK CLUB CUPS—Second Round

Positions	SHELBURNE	PRINCEMERE
No. 1—F. S. Allen		W. H. Wood
No. 2—Gerard S. Smith	B.	H. Wood Jr.
No. 3—J. Watson Webb		Harry East
Back—R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	F.	H. Prince Jr.

Score—Shelburne 11, Princemere 9. Goals—Smith 6, Webb 2, Allen 2, Strawbridge for Shelburne; W. H. Wood 2, B. H. Wood Jr. 2, East 2, by handicap 3 for Princemere. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

340 CONTESTANTS TO REPRESENT U. S.

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The American Olympic Committee, which despaired of raising enough money to send a full representation to the games at Los Angeles, has announced it is now only $48,000 from its goal. The sum of $350,000 originally was set as the minimum required; but economies were affected in various sports and the total was cut considerably below that.

The committee, at a meeting last night, set limits on every team in every sport so that the total number of American contestants will be 340. This is 60 under the delegation sent to Amsterdam in 1928; but it nevertheless gives the United States good representation in every sport.

Following are the quotas assigned for the various teams: track and field 85, boxing 16, wrestling 14, field hockey 17, revolver shooting 3, fencing 18 men and 3 women, cycling 8, gymnastics 22, swimming 58, rowing 32, weight lifting 10, equestrian 9, yachting 14, rifle shooting 3, modern pentathlon 3, lacrosse 25 (no expenses to be paid).

SWEDES AND FINNS SAIL

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 6 (AP)—Ninety-one Swedish and Finnish athletes, who will compete in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, sailed yesterday from Gothenburg in the Swedish-American liner, Drottningholm, for the United States.

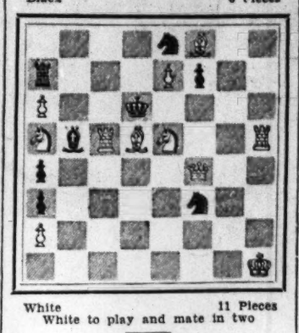
CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1423

By O. Vaughan, Birmingham, Eng.

Black 8 Pieces



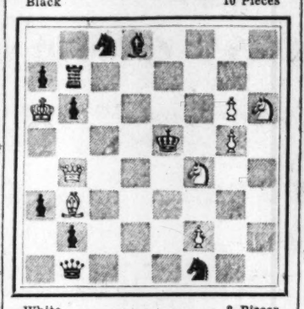
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1424

By S. S. Lewmann, Moscow, Rus.

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

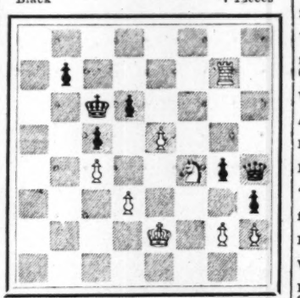
No. 1421 Q-R3

No. 1422 1. Kt-B2 PxKt
2. Q-B4ch
1. BxKt
2. Q-Kt4ch

End Game No. 102. White wins: 1 P-Q3ch, K-Q5; 2 Kt-B6ch K-K4; 3 Kt-Q7ch, K-Q4; 4 Kt-Kt6ch, K-K4; 5 B-R6, K-B3; 6 B-Q2, P-R8(Q); 7 B-B3ch and wins.

END GAME NO. 103

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

According to latest reports, William E. Napier of Brooklyn, N. Y., retired British player, who has returned to the Chess arena after a long absence, will participate in the international masters' tournament to be held at Pasadena, Calif., beginning Aug. 15. Also acceptances of entries have been received by Reuben Fine, champion of the Marshall Chess Club, and Fred Reinfeld of the same club and winner of the state title at Utica last summer. Isaac Kashdan, now touring the middle West, is sure to be on hand and Dr. Alekhine, who will be engaged in an international tournament at Berne, Switzerland, up to Aug. 1, is confidently expected. Some doubt attends the ability of Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, and Jose R. Capablanca, former world's champion, to be present. Contributions of any size, which will help toward making this affair an outstanding success and a credit to the nation, will be gladly received by Henry MacMahon, 9441 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif., secretary of the congress.

At the present time an international tournament is in progress at Sliak, Czechoslovakia, with 14 competitors participating. Most prominent among the entries are E. D. Bogoljubow, Geza Maroczy, Akiba Rubenstein, Rudolph Spielmann, Dr. Milan Vidmar and Salo Flohr. A fine collection of games should result from this meeting of world-renowned masters.

Followers of the game will be pleased to learn that according to a recent annbuncement in the British Chess Magazine there should now be ready for distribution a book of the Sunday Referee Tournament at London with complete annotations by Dr. A. A. Alekhine. Dr. Alekhine has shown that he is one of the finest of teachers of the game, as well as one of the most outstanding tournament and match players of all time. This book should reveal the subtle changes that have been wrought in the game during the last few years, both as regards theory and practice, as seen through the eyes of a world champion. The publisher is Frank Hollings, 7 Great Turnstile, Holburn W. C. 1, England, and the price is six shillings.

GAMES

The following is the score of the very interesting game in which Professor Naegeli beat Dr. Alekhine in a trial tournament at Berne, preparatory to the masters' tournament, which begins July 16.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine. White.	Prof. Naegeli. Black.	Dr. A. Alekhine. White.	Prof. Naegeli. Black.
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27. P-R3	B-K8
2. P-QB4	P-K3	28. Q-B5ch	K-Kt2
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	29. RxB	Kt-Q6ch
4. Q-B2	P-Q4	30. K-Q2	KtxRch
5. PxP	PxP	31. KxKt	Q-Q4(h)
6. B-Kt5	P-B3	32. Kt-B3	QxKtP
7. P-K3	B-Kt5(a)	33. Kt-K2	Q-R8ch
8. KKt-K2	QKt-Q2	34. K-B2	R-Q7
9. Kt-Kt3	P-KR3	35. K-K3	Q-Q8
10. B-KB4	P-KKt4	36. Q-Kt4	R-Q6ch
11. B-K5	KtxB	37. K-B2	QxKtP
12. PxKt	Kt-Q2	38. P-K6	Q-Q4
13. P-KR3	B-K3	39. Q-Kt7ch (i)	K-R3
14. Castles	Q-R4(b)	40. P-K7	Q-B6ch
15. P-B4	PxP	41. K-K	Q-R8ch
16. PxP	Castles(Q)	42. Kt-Kt	Q-K5ch
17. KKt-K2(c)	P-Q5	43. Kt-K2	R-K6
18. KtxP	Kt-B4	44. Q-Kt4	QxKP
19. KtxB(d)	RxRch	45. K-B2	RxKtch
20. KtxR	PxKt	46. QxR	QxQch
21. B-B4(e)	R-Q	47. KxQ	K-Kt3
22. Kt-B3	R-Q5	48. K-K3	K-B2
23. Kt-Kt	P-Kt4	49. K-K4	K-Q3
24. BxPch(f)	KtxB	50. K-B5	K-K2
25. P-QKt3(g)	Kt-B4	51. K-Kt6	K-B
26. R-Q	Q-Q	52. Resigns.	

(a) The probable object being to get the B to Kt3 via KR4 and White's ensuing development of his KKt is intended to defeat this.

(b) 14 —, KtxP; 15 P-B4 and 16 P-B5 would cost Black a piece.

(c) If 17 P-B5 Black intends — KtxP! 18 PxB, P-Q5; 19 QKt moves, QxP, threatening in some variations 20 —, P-Q6 with a terrific attack White is not willing to meet this and abandons his intentions. As this attempt to recast the game fails, the inference is that White should have followed up his preparations logically by accepting Black's challenge. After 17 P-B5, KtxP; 18 PxB, P-Q5 there are several lines of procedure open to White; he can try to maintain his won material by 19 Kt-Kt, QxP; 20 PxP and Black gets only two pawns for his piece; or he can try counter attack by 19 P-K7, R-Q3 (If 19 —, BxP; Q-R4!); 20 Q-B5, PxKt; 21 B-B4 and 22 BxP; or again he can take an equalising line by 19 QKt-K2, P-Q6; 20 Q-Kt3, PxKt; 21 BxP.

(d) Not 19 P-QR3, RxKt; 20 RxR, Kt-Kt 6 ch., etc.

(e) Again not 21 P-QR3, B-Q!; 22 PxB, Q-R8 ch. wins.

(f) For if 24 B-K13, Kt-Q6 ch.; 25 K-Q, Kt-K8 ch winning the Queen; and if 24 B-K3, QxP with 25 —, Kt-Kt ch. to follow.

(g) 25 QxP ch., Kt-B3 would lead to a rapid break up of White's game, the threat being 26 —, R-B8 or 26 —, QxP.

(h) A shorter cut to victory was 31 —, Q-R8 ch.; 32 K-K3, Q-Kt6.

(i) White could have given more trouble by 39 P-B5, especially as Black is reported to have been in time difficulties.

Buxby First In R. I. Quarterfinals

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6 (AP)—Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., and a junior at the University of Texas, advanced a round ahead of the field and became the first quarterfinalist in the Rhode Island men's tennis singles championships on the grass courts at Agawam Hunt Club yesterday.

Buxby registered a spectacular triumph over Alexander M. Persons of Worcester, Mass., in the third round, winning 12 straight games after Persons had taken the first set at 6—4 and a 4—0 lead in the second.

Six of the eight seeded stars led by Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., defending champion, moved into the third round as 19 of the 64 entries survived the opening day's play. R. Berkeley Bell, Richard T. Murphy, David N. Jones, Frederic Mercur and Jacob H. Hess Jr., all in the favored group, were victorious in first and second-round encounters.

J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., third on the seeded list, was defaulted when he failed to appear. Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, seventh seeded, reached the second round on a default.

Miss Mary Greef of Kansas City and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, top-seeded pair in the women's singles, led the field in the division into third-round brackets. Miss Mianne Palfrey and Miss Ottilie Gaertner of Brookline, and Mrs. W. M. Shedden of Boston, also moved into the third round. The summary:

RHODE ISLAND TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated J. S. Nicholl, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

P. Blanchard, Boston, won from W. Bragaw, East Orange, N. J., default.

Bernard C. Law, Philadelphia, defeated L. W. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.

William Smythe, New York, defeated F. A. Hill Jr., East Providence, 6—4, 6—1.

Henry J. Holden, Houston, Texas, won from Ed McKnight, Springfield, Mass., by default.

A. Turner, Boston, defeated T. L. Gleason, Brown, 6—2, 6—1.

Caspar Nannes, New York, won from W. Porter, New York, by default.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Alden Briggs, Providence, 6—3, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., won from Robert James, New York, by default.

Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated E. W. Hobbs, Newport, 6—0, 6—2.

A. M. Persons, Worcester, Mass., defeated O. G. Boynton, Providence, 6—2, 6—3.

S. Tease, New York, defeated J. L. Warmsley, Springfield, Mass., 7—5, 6—1.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, won from A. McCollom, New York, by default.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated L. H. Hobbs, Newport, 6—1, 6—2.

R. N. Dana, Pawtucket, won from L. Freeburn, Boston, by default.

Ricardo Pernambuco, Brazil, won from "Pop" Foster by default.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated J. Ridgeway, Newport, 6—1, 6—1.

W. P. Morton, Boston, defeated H. B. Hill, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Keith Kerner, California, won from N. W. Niles Jr., Boston, by default.

Norcross Tilney, New York, defeated Harold Mangler, Providence, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

H. H. Hartford Jr., Newport, defeated Ray Chace, Providence, 6—4, 6—3.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Stanley Henshaw Jr., Pawtucket, 6—1, 6—0.

Frederic Mercur, Williamsport, Penna., defeated Duncan Langdon, Providence, 6—1, 6—4.

Humberto Costa, Brazil, defeated C. Newton Kraus, Providence, 6—4, 0—6, 9—7.

Henry Culley, Cambridge, Mass., defeated E. M. Key, New York, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

William Thompson, Newport, won from C. Andrews, New York, by default.

Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated John Ray, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Albert Horton Jr., Providence, defeated L. Straus, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Joseph Coughlin, Los Angeles, defeated Frank Dane, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

L. Brewer, New York, defeated W. S. Sims, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, defeated Roger Buck, Fall River, Mass., 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round

Gledhill defeated Blanchard, 6—2, 6—4.
Law defeated Smythe, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.
Dave Jones defeated Nannes, 6—3, 6—1.
Buxby won from Hall by default.
Pernambuco defeated Dana, 6—0, 6—1.
Murphy defeated Morton, 6—2, 6—2.
Hess defeated Thompson, 6—3, 6—3.
Bell defeated Brewer, 6—3, 6—4.
Holden defeated Turner, 8—6, 6—0.
Persons defeated Tease, 6—3, 6—2.
Mercur defeated Baggs, 6—1, 7—5.
Culley defeated Costa, 6—2, 6—3.
Coughlin defeated Horton, 7—9, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Buxby defeated Persons, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Virginia Ellis, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Miss Abbigail Sard, Washington, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Anne Matteson, Providence, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. R. H. Morris, Boston, defeated Miss Mary Clare Cottman, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, defeated Miss Catherine Boyden, Winchester, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Betty Turner, Berkeley, Calif., won from Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, by default.

Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Concord, Mass., defeated Miss May Howe, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—2.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. F. H. Theopold, Dedham, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. E. K. Nash, Boston, won from Miss Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., by default.

Second Round

Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Mary B. Gibbs, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Ottilie Gaertner, Brookline, won from Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., by default.

Mrs. Van Ryn defeated Miss Virginia Cross, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Shedden defeated Miss Betty Turner, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Mrs. Morris, 6—3, 6—1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	50	23	.685
Detroit	41	29	.586
Philadelphia	43	31	.581
Washington	40	34	.541
Cleveland	39	34	.534
St. Louis	35	36	.493
Chicago	26	44	.371
Boston	14	57	.197

RESULTS JULY 5

No games scheduled.

SWEDISH TEAM ARRIVES

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP)—Confident of winning at least four Olympic championships, 22 Swedish athletes and officials arrived at the international village here yesterday. Headed by Tor H. Wibom, secretary of Sweden's Olympic committee, and Count Carl Gustof Bende, team manager, the team will start active training immediately, hoping to win the modern pentathlon title for the fifth consecutive time and make successful entries in equestrian and other events.

ROBSON WINS PLAYOFF

OTTAWA, Ont., July 6 (AP)—Coming from behind on the last nine holes with a par smashing 33, Lex Robson of the Islington Golf Club, yesterday won the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association championship playoff from Andy Kay of Toronto, the defending champion. Robson turned in a score of 70 for the 18 holes while Kay carded a 73.

WINS TOURNEY WITH ONE BALL

ALAMOGORDO, N. M., July 6 (AP)—With one golf ball, a blanket and 50 cents, Ralph Petty, 15-year-old Alamogordo caddy, won the Cloudcroft, N. M., golf tournament at Cloudcroft Monday. Petty was his own caddy until the last round.

Hand Timing For Coming Olympics

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, July 6

HAND-MANIPULATED stop watches will be official timing devices for the Xth Olympiad under present plans of the International Federation, William M. Henry, sports technical director of the games, said yesterday.

The electrical timing device used at Berkeley, Calif., last week-end in the I. A. A. A. A. meet, however, will be on exhibition here during the international contests, but apparently only for comparative purposes, with the possibility of use in the 1936 games.

Weetamoe Winner Of Puritan Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 6—Hundreds of cottagers sat around the ruddy face of "Mother Ann" on Eastern Point this morning to watch the Eastern Yacht Club fleet get under way for the second run of its annual cruise, with Kittery at the mouth of the Piscataqua as the destination of the 12 racers and 20-odd cruisers and power boats.

The yachts arrived in the lower harbor late yesterday after a long sail over smooth seas, but with soft variable winds, in the first run of the cruise from Marblehead. The racing contingent sailed a 29-mile triangular course, which, when the wind finally settled down, proved to be a nine-mile beat to a mark well out in Massachusetts Bay. A close eight-mile fetch to the Boston Lightship and a 13-mile spinnaker run to the Eastern Point whistler.

Vanitie, with Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams at the wheel, was nicely berthed at the start, while Weetamoe, sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of the Enterprise two years ago, flapped round in a calm spot between the inshore northwester and the new breeze from the opposite direction. By the time Weetamoe had felt the shift, Vanitie was five minutes out ahead, a lead which she increased to nine minutes at the first turn and 13 minutes at the second. Weetamoe picked up a minute in the spinnaker run.

Weetamoe, however, had the satisfaction of making better corrected time for the course than W. A. W. Stewart's Iris and so won the sailoff for the Puritan Cup. Iris also lost her class race with Mouette, while Commodore William T. Aldrich's Armida, with his son Nelson at the tiller, won in the combined Q and 8-meter class.

The fleet that spent the night under the Eastern Point breakwater numbered 32 sail and power boats, not quite as large as last year, but encouraging from a yachting standpoint. The summary:

CLASSES I, J AND K, 29 MILES

Yacht and owner	Elapsed time h. m. s.	Corrected time h. m. s.
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	6 12 56	6 12 56
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	6 24 59	6 21 29
Thistle, S. Milliken	D. N. F.	

12-METER CLASS, 29 MILES

Mouette, H. Havemeyer	7 19 28	6 27 44
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	7 34 09	6 42 54

Q CLASS AND 8 METERS, 29 MILES

Armida, W. T. Aldrich	7 00 37	5 27 38
Lively Lady, M. Greenough	7 00 01	5 28 53
Ellen, C. P. Curtis	7 02 02	5 29 54
Falcon, E. M. Abbott	7 25 09	5 53 01
Robin, C. Hovey	7 29 28	5 57 20
Sea Witch, H. Waterhouse	D. N. F.	

SCHOONER CLASS F, 29 MILES

Joan II, F. Haven Clark	7 06 29	6 59 34

PURITAN CUP, 29 MILES

Weetamoe	6 54 59	6 31 29
Iris	7 34 09	6 42 54

GERMANY DIGS DEEP FOR FUNDS

Sending 77 Athletes in Effort to Create Good Will for 1936 Games

BERLIN, July 6 (AP) — German sports enthusiasts, who will be hosts to the next Olympic Games in 1936, have dug deep into their pockets to finance the sending of a team of 77 athletes to the 1932 games at Los Angeles.

"In the case of no other nation, perhaps," said Theodore Lewald, president of the German Athletic Federation, "have individual federations felt as deeply into their pockets as have those of Germany. The federations sending athletes to the games have been compelled to raise one-third of the costs themselves, another third has been raised by popular subscription with the dye trust the heaviest contributor, and the Reich contributed the balance.

"We have been criticized for sending so many, but as we expect to be hosts to the next Olympics we are particularly anxious to send the largest and best delegation possible, so the United States may see our good will.

"How deeply the Olympic idea has seized the imagination of the world may be seen by the fact that nowhere in Europe, despite the economic crisis, was Olympic participation abandoned.

"Two events, water polo and the eight-oared crews, took 22 men of our allotment but we felt that, as good sportsmen, we must give Hungary an opportunity for revenge in water polo. As the Mannheim Rowing Club has an unusual crew we decided to enter it, although anticipating defeat by the Americans. Whether we are able to gather any gold medals will depend on how quickly our athletes acclimatize themselves."

Secretary Carl Diehm, nodding agreement to Lewald's remarks, added that never in all his experience with the Olympics had there been such perfect arrangements as those made by the United States for the meet in Los Angeles.

The team sails July 10 in the Europa.

AUSTRALIA HELD TO DRAW BY RIDLEY

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 6 (Canadian Press)—Aided by time, a team composed of past and present Ridley College cricketers gained a draw with the touring Australian eleven yesterday. The Ridley team secured the respectable total of 251 for 9 wickets and declared. The hard-hitting Australians then drove in 186 runs for the loss of only 1 wicket.

Don Bradman, star of the tourists, scored 10 not out. The summary:

RIDLEY

Piggar, b Fleetwood-Smith	19
W. E. Bell, c Carter, b Ives	14
Mix, b Mailey	11
Loanes, c Carter, b Mailey	7
L. C. Bell, not out	109
Snyder, stp Carter, b Mailey	1
Zagram, b Fleetwood-Smith	1
Ripley, c Carter, b Mailey	39
McKinstry, b Fleetwood-Smith	13
Carter, b Kippan	22
Extras	15
Total (declared for 9 wickets)	251

Bowling: Ives, 1 for 19; Mailey, 4 for 81; Fleetwood-Smith, 3 for 65; Kippan, 1 for 32.

AUSTRALIA

Nutt, not out	83
Kippan, b Buck	83
Bradman, not out	10
Extras	10
Total (one wicket)	186

Pirates and Reds Topple Opponents

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	38	29	.567
Boston	39	34	.534
Chicago	37	34	.521
Philadelphia	39	38	.506
St. Louis	35	36	.493
Brooklyn	35	38	.479
New York	32	35	.478
Cincinnati	35	46	.432

RESULTS JULY 5

Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 12, St. Louis 4.

When the Pittsburgh Pirates' spurt to first place became a realization on June 25 it might have been expected that they would ease up somewhat, but such has not been the case. Yesterday they continued their sensational brand of baseball, embracing all the qualities of a winning ball club, to topple the struggling New York Giants, 4 to 3, in 10 innings.

The victory lifted the Pirates to a two-game lead over the second-place Boston Braves, who did not play. Victories are not coming easily to Manager Gibson's men, now that each opponent recognizes the seriousness of their advance, and more than a mere effort was needed yesterday.

Bill Swift, young righthander, matched curves with the veteran Bill Walker and shaded him with only nine hits recorded by the Giants to 13 for the Pirates. Not only did the youngster pitch well, but he vindicated Manager Gibson's judgment in the tenth by rapping a clean single between third and shortstop with two out and Suhr on third for the winning run. It had looked like the ideal situation for a pinch hitter.

First the Giants took the lead in the first inning only to have the Pirates even up in their half. Walker weakened in the sixth and saw the Pirates take the lead. Both teams scored a run in the seventh. The Giants tied the score at 3-all in the eighth thus setting the stage for the 10th-inning drama.

It meant nothing to the Cincinnati Reds that the world champions, the St. Louis Cardinals, were in something of a slump, for the Reds just added more disappointment to the Cardinal fans, yesterday, by downing the home favorites, 12 to 4. A seven-run rally on their first time at bat and Red Lucas's pitching tells the story of the Reds' victory. The champions have been without victory in their last four games, one resulting in a tie.

Lucas displayed much the same ability against the Cardinals as has been his custom against the Boston Braves. The day before he batted in a pinch and drove in the tying run, and yesterday he kept the Cardinal hitters under control while his team mates frolicked at bat.

The Cardinals used three pitchers, but all looked alike to the Reds and each had runs scored against him. Jim Lindsey lasted only a third of an inning with four hits chalked against him. Paul Derringer went along for six and two-thirds innings with nine hits against his record and Allyn Stout went in the beginning of the seventh to do the best of the three, holding the Reds to two hits and one run. Scores by innings:

AT PITTSBURGH

In'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	13	1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Walker and Hogan, O'Farrell. Umpires—Quigley, Donnelly, Rigler and Moran. Time—2h. 9m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	7	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	12	15	1
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	2

Batteries—Lucas and Lombardi; Lindsey, Derringer, Stout and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Lindsey. Umpires—Reardon and Pfirman. Time—2h. 3m.

YORKSHIRE VICTOR OVER SURREY BY 178

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 6 — Yorkshire, holder of the English intercounty cricket championship, is the only side that had gained a victory outright in this competition yesterday and as a consequence the northerners are now within 10 points of Kent in the standing with a total of 130 against the top team's 140.

Nottinghamshire is clinging tightly onto third position, but Sussex has lost its grip on the fourth and has been displaced by Lancashire. Notts men now have 112 points and Lancastrians show exactly 100.

Sussex, by the way, is the only team which hasn't yet been defeated outright in this season's championship. Surrey enjoyed a similar distinction until beaten by Yorkshire at Sheffield yesterday. The margin of defeat was 178 runs and the team totals were Yorkshire 241 and 160, Surrey 126 and 97.

Nottinghamshire hadn't a championship engagement and occupied its time instead by vanquishing the touring Indians by 224 runs. The county scored 188 and 288 against 125 and 127. Sussex meanwhile drew with the other side, which is touring England just now — South Americans, captained by C. H. Gibson, at Eastbourne. The home team collected 326 and 142 for seven wickets declared and the South Americans replied with 257 and 113 for three wickets. Three-figure innings were played by James Langridge for Sussex and J. Knox for the South Americans.

Other results were: Derbyshire (365 and 99 for one wicket) drew with Essex (364); Glamorganshire (279 and 303 for six wickets) drew with Gloucestershire (361); Kent (221 and 298 for nine wickets) drew with Middlesex (421); Leicestershire (366 and 112 for six wickets declared) drew with Hampshire (295 and 61 for one wicket); Northamptonshire (464) vs. Somersetshire (463 for eight wickets); Warwickshire (125 and 175 for seven wickets declared) drew with Lancashire (133 and 19 for one wicket).

In all matches except Northamptonshire vs Somersetshire (which yielded no result on the first innings) the team with the bigger total for the first knock received five points in the standing against its opponents. The Northamptonshire and Somersetshire teams receive four points each because when time expired Somersetshire was exactly one run behind and hadn't completed its first venture.

BY-PLAYS

FINE WORK BY THE HOOSIER ATHLETES

INDIANA UNIVERSITY has had the most successful athletic year in its history. The Hoosiers won the indoor track and field championship of the Big Ten, captured the baseball title in the same loop, and then returned to the track and field to win the National Collegiate A. A. team trophy. Not so many years ago Indiana seldom placed in a Conference track meet, and often was not even represented by an entry. The change, in track and field, has come about since the advent of E. C. Hayes. Athletes favor the university which assures them of the most expert coaching. The Hoosiers, under Hayes, seem to be getting practical instruction. In baseball, E. S. Dean has had them right up around the top of the league for years, and is to be congratulated in their success in getting over that objective at last.

PLACING COLLEGE AHEAD OF TITLE

If ever an athlete looked greater in defeat than in victory, H. A. Brocksmith '32 of Indiana University did at the eleventh annual track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in Chicago. Brocksmith had been winning mile and two-mile races consistently all season, setting new "Big Ten" records indoors and outdoors, and always finishing well ahead of the field. At the National Collegiate he again finished well ahead of the field, with the exception of one rival in each race. In the mile, G. V. Cunningham '34 of University of Kansas battled with him around the last lap and beat him to the tape for a new meet record that is second only to the world's record set by Paavo Nurmi of Finland. An hour later C. R. Shurgert '32 of Miami University matched him sprint for sprint in the two-mile race, and nosed Brocksmith out by a few feet at the finish. Shugert, like Cunningham, set a remarkable new meet record. Brocksmith had a fresh and frisky rival in each race, and had the stamina to finish in what would have been record time. Fans who have been watching him run and win all alone got a big thrill out of his plucky races, and feel sure that if he had specialized in either race, as his rivals did, he would display a national collegiate title today. However, Indiana needed points in both races to win the team title, as it needed them in previous meets this season. So he gave Indiana 16 points for two seconds, instead of 10 points for one first. Brocksmith's victories in the future should be hailed with all the more fervor because of these glorious defeats.

MORE COLLEGE ROWING LOOKED FOR

Californians seem to think that before another season rolls by University of Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles may take up rowing. The Olympic rowing course at Long Beach, where the world supremacy in oarsmanship will be contested for this summer, is the attractive incentive for believing more college rowing in California is due. The course is a perfect mile-and-one-half straightaway without any kind of current to bother or change conditions. It is some 250 feet wide, and will harbor four crews abreast for racing. This will give each shell about 60 feet for oar spread. Incidentally, the course is so arranged that it can be closed off and an admission charge collected—probably the greatest encouragement, for college rowing is costly.

OUTSIDERS BUYING OLYMPIC TICKETS

Although the United States may find it difficult to gather funds to send its own athletes to the Xth Olympiad in California, the sale of season tickets for the entire program is progressing quite well. Jack McKenzie, ticket manager of the Olympic Games, has disposed of something like 10,000 and many of them to fans out of the State. He emphasizes the importance of the outside fan buying now, for he believes the near-by fan will warm up as the games approach.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 74

JAMES A. (RIP) COLLINS

St. Louis Cardinals, National League

Born in Altoona, Penna., March 30, 1905. Five feet nine inches in height and weighs about 165 pounds. A left-handed thrower, but bats both ways. First played organized baseball with the York club of the New York-Pennsylvania League in 1923 as an outfielder. Signed with Wilson club of Virginia League same year but did not take part in any games. Also played minor league ball with Johnstown of Middle Atlantic League in 1925 and 1926; Rochester of International League part of 1926; Savannah in Southeastern League in 1927, and also Rochester; Danville of Three-I League and Rochester in 1928, and Rochester in '29 and '30. His major league record:

1931—	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
St. Louis National League	1b	89

HOPE HELD OUT FOR NEW YORK CIVIC CLEAN-UP

City-Manager Expert Sees Chance for Plan to Work Well There

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 5—Widespread discussion of the effect which adoption of the city-manager plan might have in eliminating conditions of graft and corruption which investigations of the municipal government here have revealed, has prompted the City Club of New York to issue a pamphlet on the subject by Mr. Richard S. Childs, who is generally considered a leading authority on that form of local government.

A scheme of election by boroughs through proportional representation of a city council of 25, which, in turn should be responsible for the selection of a city manager, is proposed in the pamphlet.

This proportional representation would make the quotas necessary to elect any candidate only about 70,000 votes, Mr. Childs says.

"The important thing in this set-up is the fact that a candidate need only obtain support of 70,000 voters to win, and he has the whole borough to get them from," he continues. "Many persons have personal reputations, business or social connections, press support, etc., which could enable them to obtain such a constituency without permission from either Republican or Democratic headquarters.

"Nonpartisan citizens organizations could nominate or indorse candidates as the charter crowd does in Cincinnati, unembarrassed by the present mechanistic control over the party nominating process exercised by the political machines.

"Thus we can hope to bring to New York City that same amazing independence of machine control that is the glory of the little city-manager cities."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Popular program.
5:15 NBC, "Skipps"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Pep's Pirate Club.
5:45 Frim Sisters, popular songs.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
6:40 Twilight Hour: organist.
7:00 Comedy and popular harmony.
7:15 "Tessie the Typist."
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, John Paul Jones Anniversary: sketch.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Merle Alcock; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 American Legion program.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Winston Sharple's Orchestra.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord; sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Arden Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guisar; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Mardis Gras"; popular.
7:30 CBS, Comedy sketch.
7:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
8:00 CBS, Four Eton Boys.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Edgar Wallace story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons.
5:15 CBS, Bill Schudt's "Going to Press."
5:30 CBS, Popular programs.
6:30 Time; baseball.
6:36 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnybones Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Brookline Playground, Will Dodge, conductor.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk series.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15-12:00—CBS, dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon, NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:15 p. m.—NBC popular programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Vic and Sade."
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Melody Men.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Eddie Dean's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, U. S. Navy Band.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS popular programs.
2:30 p. m.—Attempt to broadcast voice of Gertrude Ederle from aquaplane board in Hudson River.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PERMANENT, PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY for women of vision and culture with Book Trails, the new collection of literature for children; college or equivalent; home or business experience. For such person seeking real future, not just temporary job we offer an interesting commission income. See or write nearest office. SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Publishers. 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 565 Fifth Ave., New York; 836 Western Ave., Waterloo, Iowa; 628 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco; 3737 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles.

PAYING GUESTS

SPEND vacation on Cape Cod; refined home, modern improvements, fireplace and screened porch, every comfort; $21 up; open until November. "ANCHORAGE," Truro, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—Desirable 150-foot building site between Masonic Temple and Woman's Club Hall in residential section adjoining business district. Box 885.

FOR SALE—5-room bungalow on Mt. St. Helena, 7 miles from Calistoga, Calif., on State Highway; electricity, running water piped through house from own spring, 2 fireplaces, heavily wooded, fruit bearing trees, garden. MRS. WM. JACKSON, Calistoga, Calif.

SALESMEN WANTED

SELL our brand new automobile window grating to accessory stores and car owners in your city on liberal commission basis; unusual opportunity for immediate earnings. H. M. BRINGHURST, Box 166, Canton, Ohio.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE SALESLADIES
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store prices to friends, consumers, etc.; no capital needed; biggest commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A CAPABLE executive, well-trained in business fundamentals, who can accept broad responsibilities; is a successful salesman and has trained other men to sell; at present is advertising manager for an industrial manufacturer; knows much of marketing and distribution; with present employer for 9 years; references of the best; 36 years old; remuneration secondary to agreeable work. Write X-42, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, nine years' experience, desires to exchange the benefit of his education and experience for employment; will furnish references and employment data. Desk 15, 320 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

DOES your advertising properly interpret your business and produce results? DOUGLAS ALLAN ASSOCIATES, 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive living room, dinette, bath; wonderful view of Fenway; refrigeration, radio, switchboard telephone; 4 minutes to The Mother Church. PARKER, Charlesgate East. Kenmore 3030.

COMFORTABLE, cool 6-room apartment for 2 months, refrigeration; near car line. MRS. G. C. SKIDMORE, 16 Garrison Rd., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 3036.

SUBLET $80 per month, July and August, furnished 2-room apartment overlooking rose garden, Boston Fenway. Call Regent 1296-R.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Modern 5-room lower; excellent location; large front and back piazzas; hot water heat. Arlington 2418-W.

CENTER NEWTON, MASS.—Lower apartment, sun parlor, large living room, fireplace, hot water heat; excellent location; near Junior High; rent $70. Call Cen. New. 0492-R.

COLONIAL ARMS

Just off Commonwealth Ave., 1-2 and 3-room suites, large kitchens, elevators, showers; free parking; reduced rents. 121 to 129 Colborne Rd., Brighton, Mass. Owner on premises daily.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

CAMBRIDGE MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK. MISS GORDON 1359 Beacon St. Brookline. Regent 3181.

BOSTON, Back Bay opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

UNUSUALLY attractive furnished apartment; private country place; ocean bathing; 15 miles from Boston; particulars furnished. Hingham 1472. D-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Gentleman will share his attractive apartment with gentleman to Sept. 15 in Tudor City section; $10 weekly. Write Box M-38, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; trips arranged. J. A. JOHNSON, 130 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5683.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BUICK, A-1 condition, Tudor Sedan; $200 cash. Phone 6038, 514 Amherst, Manchester, N. H.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—Rooming house to rent on Marlboro St., completely furnished, in good renting locality; good opportunity for man and wife; 15 rooms. 116 Huntington Avenue.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

I HAVE a cottage on Buzzards Bay to rent for 2-week periods to employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society at $30 per week; snapshots available. H. W. ANNABLE, 120 Waban Ave., Waban. Cen. New. 1607-M, or in Pocasset, Mass., on Wing's Neck Rd. Sign on property.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—To rent, reasonable, attractive cottage, 7 rooms, bath, garage, modern plumbing, electricity; also CAMP, 3 rooms, running water, electricity. Write Box 281, North Conway, N. H., or Tel. W. Newton 1808-R.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Attractive farm, excellent food; many beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; refined American adults desired; $16 to $21 a week. MRS C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SCITUATE, MASS. Broad Acres Farm, Greenbush, Mass., P. O., 25 miles from Boston—Vacation on a farm with daily trips to the beaches; $18 a week. Tel. Scituate 232-W.

Local Classified

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

Nash Letter Bureau
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing. Public Stenography.
130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-1166

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities—chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4118.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PHILADELPHIA—Sterling Upright Piano; good condition; immediate disposal; will accept reasonable offer. Tel. Madison 3244-J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HOHOKUS, NEW JERSEY—For sale or rent, desirable modern house, all improvements, including refrigeration; suitable for family with children; convenient location; good commuting service; price now $10,000. WILLIAM STRAKOSCH, 40 Sherwood Road, Upper Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. Ridgewood 6-1147.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—New home, Spanish in every detail, 5 bedrooms, exquisitely furnished, Oriental rugs; lot 100x150, 2-car garage; must see to appreciate real beauty; block from ocean; hot-water heat; liberal terms; also large, airy summer or all-year house, 4 blocks from ocean, commuting distance to New York; 4 bedrooms, hot-water heat, 2-car garage; exclusive neighborhood; financed; no reasonable offer refused. H. R. HORNE, 411 St. Clair Avenue, Spring Lake, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 802.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Shaer, Mgr., 869 Huntington Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8678

OFFICES TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furnished practitioner's office, front of Little Bldg., whole or part time. Telephone Hancock 2239 or Capitol 8877, Boston.

FOR RENT, practitioner's office, part time; comfortably furnished; centrally located. A-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—The Phoenix, American Plan, running water in rooms, bathing privilege, home cooking, fresh vegetables; moderate rates. MRS C. M. ZIMMERMANN, 822 Park Place.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY
English Type Country Home, stucco and brick construction, in exclusive residential section. First floor—living room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, center hall and sun room. Second floor—6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Third floor—2 bedrooms and bath. Oil burner, vapor-vacuum heating system. 2-car garage. Plot 100 by 150, charmingly landscaped. Complete and modern throughout. Reasonable terms.
MRS. JAMES F. JOHNSTON, Owner
560 Colonial Ave. Tel. Westfield 2-3434

SUMMER bungalow for sale, 16 miles from Springfield; furnished; high altitude; view; $1800. F. K. WALTERS, 22 Vassar St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 2-4311.

RESORTS

IN lovely private estate, rooms with or without board, $10-$38. Box 92, No. Scituate Beach, Mass. Phone Scit. 1083.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
THE IDLEWHYLE—Located on ocean front; all outside rooms; every comfort for the guests. Write for illustrated booklet. A. H. KIRBY.

Wells, Maine—Laudholm Manor
A country-seashore estate, unexcelled private beach; home cooking; over-night guests accommodated; rates $3 to $5 per day; furnished cottage on estate to rent; also bungalow on beach. Just off Route 1; overlooking the sea.

ROOMS AND BOARD

DISTINCTIVELY artistic architect's home in inspirational, beautiful surroundings in Lexington; has accommodations for 1 or 2 people; with board; $18. Tel. 0475-W, 20 Colony Road, Lexington, Mass.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 21 No. Walnut St.—Rooms, 2 of which connect; excellent board; home comforts; ideally located near D. L. & W. Station.

UNUSUAL opportunity for one or two persons, room and board in private home; attractive surroundings; 12 miles from Boston. Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite church; reasonable; garage. Commonwealth 9162. S. J. S.

BOSTON — Comfortable, cool rooms near church; reasonable rates. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE, Comm. 9151.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Two exceptional rooms, overlooking park and river; kitchen privileges arranged; no better location in Boston.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Large airy room opposite bath; 7 minutes' walk station; private family. 45 Ellison Ave. Tel. 3531.

NEWARK, N. J.—Pleasant outside room, comfortably furnished, apartment second floor, for young man or woman; $6 weekly with breakfast. Branch Brook 3-7808.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3910 Walnut St.—The Moorey House—Large, airy, furnished rooms; refined surroundings, home comforts. Baring 8414.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Large, cheerful, airy rooms in private home to refined colored people. 2 Kalada Park, Gar. 0917, Grove Hall.

WINTHROP, MASS.—To let, furnished room in adult family; near station and beach. MRS. FRED K. WELLS, 32 Elmwood Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT, accurate married man wants position as bookkeeper, cashier; long experience; references. Box E-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, good correspondent and office manager, experienced buyer in dry goods store, or secretary to elderly couple or lady; understanding; drives car, go anywhere. Box H, The Christian Science Monitor, 504 Tampa Theatre Bldg., Tampa, Fla.

BUSINESS executive, manufacturing experience, treasurer, cost production, budget control; excellent references; nominal salary; age 39; go anywhere. Write X-41, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED, trained child's nurse wants care of small child or infant; Protestant; good references. Address Box 96, Sheffield, Mass., or phone Sheffield 101.

1932 HIGH SCHOOL graduate desires summer position as mother's helper, companion or will consider any work; will go away. MARGARET ELDER, Tel. Waltham 3600 (Mass.).

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST desires position; high school and law school education. Box D-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, student, for July, August and September would be pleased to serve anyone desiring children's companion; drive car or any congenial work. ALICE S. METCALF, Whitinsville, Mass.

YOUNG woman desires position; housekeeping experience; has well-trained child 3 years. Box E-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

LUDLOW, VT., Locust Hill Inn, Mrs. Helen J. Barton, Prop.—Green Mountain lake region; State Highway 103; 130 miles from Boston; tourists and permanent guests.

SCITUATE HARBOR, MASS.
Merry Mount House — Scituate Arms
By the Sea — Old Place
Moderate rates—Ideal location

THE COLBURN ARMS, WESTON, VT.
Delightful summer home, airy rooms, bath; good roads; terms reasonable.

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, ME Seashore and mountains combined. Unusual house and location; 800-ft. shore front, 5 acres; near village but with desired privacy; 10 rooms, 3 baths, electric lights, running water, modern sanitation; garage; bathing; fully furnished; rents regularly for $900, will accept $350. J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTORING in English, mathematics and Latin. Write Box E-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires position teaching, specialized in English and history. VIRGINIA HAUSER, 1331 Wakefield St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll. Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

WINDOW DRESSERS

North Jersey Specialists.
ACME WINDOW DISPLAY & ADV. CO. INC.
945 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mitchell 3-8288.

REYNOLDS VICTOR IN NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 6 (AP)—Additional returns emphasize the defeat of Senator Cameron Morrison, dry champion, by Mr. Robert R. Reynolds, anti-prohibitionist, in Saturday's primary for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate.

Organized drys, including the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, publicly supported Senator Morrison. Mr. Reynolds proclaimed himself an enemy of liquor, saying there was no question of "bringing liquor back because it has never left us."

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Consols for money today were 70. De Beers 2¾ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills 1@1⅛ and three months' bills 1⅛@1½ per cent.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely Equipped for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officers
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Gardening Supplies—Fishing Tackle
Paints—Screening Accessories

BRADLEY BEACH

When at the Shore Visit
The Green Room
320 MAIN ST., Corner FOURTH AVE., BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
Ten Minutes to Christian Science church, Asbury Park.
Luncheons 40c and 60c, Dinner 75c and 90c
Sunday Dinner $1

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials
Help employment relief while taking advantage of present low costs.

CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION and REPAIRS
Schouler Construction Co.
Builders Since 1887 NEWARK

EAST ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Orange 4-2104
44 VERNON TERRACE
9-12 a. m. daily

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
LUNCHEON 50c DINNER 85c to $1.25
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 4 P. M.
$1.00 to $1.25 *We welcome all to visit our*
ANTIQUE SHOP
JEWELRY, GLASS and FURNITURE
426 MAIN STREET Orange 5-6189

LANG CO.
Over 30 Years' Experience
Plumbing and Heating
407 Main St. Or. 3-3106

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
SERVICE IS OUR POLICY
Greasing and tire service. We handle a full line of tires and tubes and accessories. Simonizing our specialty.
387 SPRINGDALE AVE. Or. 3-9810

C. A. LUND
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER
616 Central Avenue, *near Harrison Street*
We will pay cash for your
OLD GOLD AND SILVER

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Frederic and Eugenie $5
Permanent Waves . .
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c
14 HARRISON STREET OR. 4-8330

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St.
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Grove Beauty Shoppe
Expert Permanent Waving
Other Waves 50 Cents
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NORTH GROVE STREET

CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Family Service by the Pound
HAND WORK EXCLUSIVELY
Mending and Darning Free
46 NO. MUNN AVENUE Tel. Or. 5-1454
We service the Oranges, Maplewood and Montclair.

ELIZABETH

8.50 — 10.50
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
for Women
HILGENDORFF'S
1163 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J.
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

ART FLOWER SHOP INC
39 Park Place Englewood
Tel. Eng. 3-4686-3
Cut Flowers, Corsages, Hemlock and Boxwood Wreaths, Artificial Centerpieces.

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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 6-2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Tel. Gutenberg 48.71
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Tel. A3 Flora 0173
FLORENCE
11, Via Maggio Tel. 23-606
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 0180
MIAMI
1223 Ingraham Building Tel. 2-3449
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7183
DETROIT
3-181 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7899
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 6173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
834 Skinner Building Tel. Main 2004
PORTLAND, OREGON
1023 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 6395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

COLUMBIA TRUST Co.
14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open an account with us.

G. SCHNACKENBERG
8TH & BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Delicatessen and Groceries
Sandwiches and Fine Pastries Served
Phone Hob. 3-1907

IRVINGTON

The American Beauty and Barber Shop
Try our beautiful finger waves only 50 cents
MISS MAY, *Proprietor*
Essex 2-9133
1305 Clinton Avenue Irvington, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

FRANK J. GREGORY
Law and General Bookbinder
REBINDING AND REPAIRING BOOKS A SPECIALTY
138 Columbia Ave. Webster 4-7458

DeKimpe's Floral Shop
385 CENTRAL AVE. Journal Sq. 2-0924
Spring Flowers Are Here!
Cut Flowers and Plants for any occasion. We deliver your orders.

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
682 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9147
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ANNUAL SALE
Hats—Scarfs—Pocketbooks at Cost and Below
GATES
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE

CASO'S MARKET
158 MONTICELLO AVE., Cor. Belmont
Our combined stores carrying a full line of High-Grade Groceries, Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables, is one of the most complete stores in Hudson County.
Dela-3-6810 ORDERS DELIVERED

CLEANERS CARTLEY OD DOMELY DYERS
7 ZABRISKIE STREET Webster 4-4771

Let GOODMAN'S
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

Colonial Confectionery
Ocean and Orient Aves. Bergen 3-3867
A Complete Soda Fountain and Parlor
Hot Lunches at Noon
High-Grade Chocolates
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
Breyer's Ice Cream used exclusively.

METROPOLITAN HARDWARE COMPANY
722 BERGEN AVE. Tel. Bergen 3-10101
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
We rent Johnson's Floor Scrapers at $3 per day and Johnson's Floor Polisher at $1.50 a day.
Deliveries Anywhere in the City

MAPLEWOOD

M. STUART
Experienced Carpenter
Jobbing and Repairs, Prices Reasonable
129 TUSCAN ROAD S. O. 6757

DIEZ
Successor to MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders for Weddings and Social Functions
S. O. 2-1532
5 HIGHLAND PL., MAPLEWOOD CENTRE

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470 PARK STREET

Phone now for a FREE TRIAL Laundry bundle — no obligation
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

HOME MADE CAKES *and* COOKIES
made to order
ANGEL FOOD CAKE a Specialty
TRESS RAWSON Upper Montclair, N. J.
569 Grove St. Phone Mtclr. 2-0837-J

ORIGINAL
Montclair Ladies' Hatterie
New, Smartly Styled Millinery
Reasonably Priced
Your hats made into latest modes
Cleaned Hand-Blocked
388 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Opposite Post Office—Street Floor
Telephone: Montclair 2-0511

Fuel for the Home
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
121 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

POST OFFICE DELICATESSEN
397 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair N. J.
Known for good Sandwiches. Prompt, Courteous and Intelligent Service

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Miss FRANCES SHOP
470 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR
Short Sleeved Print and Pastel Silk Frocks for Afternoons and Dinners at Home $3.95

BUY FROM
KNEERING BROS. INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

KURT'S PASTRY SHOP and DINING ROOM
HOME-COOKED MEALS
Breakfasts, Luncheons, 50 cents
Dinners, 75 cents
335 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9980

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-0870

THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Frocks, Gowns and Sportwear
493 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-1972

NEWARK

New Laid Eggs
Fresh Dressed Roasting Chickens to Order
High Class Special Groceries
CHARLES G. BRAMM
277 Greylock Pkwy., BELLEVILLE, N. J.
Tel. Belleville 2-3445
Deliveries anywhere in Newark and Suburbs

The Crescent Laundry
387 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Branch Brook 3-7200

INSURANCE
A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
KINNEY BUILDING Mi 2-2246

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
209 CENTRE MARKET
561 ORANGE STREET

ORANGE

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Telephone: Orange 5-7873
37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily.

Est. 1856 Phone Orange 362
Albert Horton Williams Inc.
Granite—Marble—Bronze Memorials
Washington and Cleveland Streets

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239-241 MAIN STREET Or. 3-3243
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods, etc.
Phone 3-7055 183 Main St., Orange

SOUTH ORANGE

Tel. SO. OR. 2-1656
ALBERT VOSS
STATIONERY TOYS and GAMES
Circulating Library—Puzzles for Rent
21 VOSE AVENUE, SOUTH ORANGE

Star Tailoring Co.
Cleaners Furriers Dyers
(The Only Store)
22 Valley St. So. Or. 2-1962

WEST ORANGE

General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-6304
NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
872 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

BURCKHARDT & VOIGT
Home Made Ice Cream and Candy
APOLLO WHITMAN'S SCHRAFFT'S
Orders delivered at short notice.
20 BROADWAY Tel. Pas. 2-9156

PATERSON

Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1288

"The Intimate Shop for Women"
MAE CONDREN
CORSETIERS
FEMININE ACCESSORIES
121 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
Alexander Hamilton Hotel Building

PATERSON
(Continued)

H. METZ
30A CHURCH STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

WALK OVER SHOES
826 STATE STREET

SUITS, COATS
now reduced to
1/2 Price
The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 W. TENTH STREET

PARIS
Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
308 WEST 8TH STREET ERIE, PA.
for Summer
Your suit or coat dry-cleaned under our "Economy Service" for 75 cents and up. We specialize in dyeing.
DIAL 23-198

Friend's BEANS AND BROWN BREAD

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
Erie, Pa.

B. F Sieger
The Only Jeweler on the Pike
35 Years of Dependable Service
May We Serve You?
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
PRIMA QUICKWAY
ELECTRIC WASHER FOR $59.50

A. K. D.
PRINTING COMPANY
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET, ERIE, PENN.

Distributor—
Pittsburgh Proof Products
New Wallhide Wall Paint
ERIE WALL PAPER and PAINTING CO.
1002 Parade Street at 10th, ERIE, PA.

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and 1306 N. THIRD STREET

For Your Summer Outfit Come to
Feller's
The Store for Women and Children at
THIRD and MARKET STREETS

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

MILLER'S
MATRIX AGENCY
Shoes and Hosiery for Women and Children
12 NO. THIRD STREET

The Art and Gift Shop
105 NORTH SECOND STREET
Lamps, Glassware, Mottoes, Novelties, Gifts and Greeting Cards for all occasions.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

FRANCYS
17 E. LANCASTER AVE., Ardmore
Dresses
Suits, Coats, Sportswear

MEDIA

The DRESS SHOP
Cotton Frocks, Knitted Sports Suits
Moderately Priced
ELSIE W. BUTTERWORTH, Prop.
22 SOUTH PLUM STREET

PHILADELPHIA

DELICIOUS WAFFLES
Served with Creamed Dried Beef, Melted Cheese Honey Maple Syrup
THE WAFFLE AND COFFEE SHOP
1837 CHESTNUT STREET
Second Floor
MINERVA JUSTICE CANDIES

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Hair, Skin and Hands
I. E. ROSENFELDT
5809 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Over Woolworth's
Phone Germantown 9789 *Eugene Permanent*

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795
Member F. T. D.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

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TELEPHONE CARRICK 1627
9-12 a m daily except Saturdays.

DRAVO-DOYLE CO.
300 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh Representative for the Iron Fireman, "the Automatic Coal Burner" for Homes and Buildings
Day and Night Service
Phone Court 5400

BEADS RESTRUNG
BEADED BAGS REPAIRED, RELINED
Also Umbrellas Repaired and Recovered
CLARICE MAY HAMER
announces her new address
403 Clark Building Liberty at 7th

BRICKER SHOP
306 SOUTH HIGHLAND AVE., E. LIBERTY
Summer silks and cotton dresses that are a cool relief from the heat. White and pastel shades, also sheer chiffons.
$8.00 $10.00 $12.00

MRS. R. S. RITZ
5401 Bartlett Street, Sq. Hill
representing the
CHARIS *FOUNDATION GARMENTS*
Phone Hazel 3819-R for appointments.

Mabel O. Cowan
offers a wide selection of novel, interesting
GREETING AND MOTTO CARDS
TASTEFUL WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
Also expert Glove Repairing and Cleaning
901 May Building Atlantic 7472

REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's.*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
5170 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Montrose 5373

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
507 LINCOLN AVE. Linden 3148
Bellevue, Pa.

READING

The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET
Always Reliable
Good Clothes—Good Service

Mobilgas Fuel Oils Mobiloils
Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
Blue Seal Oil Co. District
Dial 45195 730 WINDSOR STREET

Girls' Dresses and Clothing
1 to 12 Years
Boys' Suits and Coats, 1 to 6 Years
M. B. FRITZ, *Children's Shop*
15 NORTH FIFTH STREET

SCRANTON

Samters
SALE TIME
Our Twice-Yearly Clearance Sale of Men's High Quality Suits Is Now On! Don't Miss the Spectacular Savings in This Famous Event!
Samters

PICTURE FRAMING
Expertly done at reduced prices. Graduation pictures and diplomas properly framed.
KUCK & SELLERS CO.
316-318 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

WALL PAPER—PAINTS
Brushes, sponges—everything to clean House and Car.
Chamberlain's Own Products include Polishes of all kinds.
Chamberlain Paint Co. Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

BESANÇONS
FLORISTS
Now at the One Location
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

ALLEN A HOSIERY
Chiffon and service weights. Full fashioned at 79c a pair. Mesh hose at $1.00
Seasonable Shades
Chappell's Ready-Pay Stores
PROVIDENCE SQUARE

Exceptional Values
In Used Cars, $75 and up
General Auto Repairing
POLLER MOTOR CO.
409 WYOMING Tel. 4-2600

SEWICKLEY

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.
Buick
LEE TIRES
Kozak Cloths
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 461

Sewickley Plumbing & Heating Company
"All that the name implies."
Repairs Promptly Attended To
TRUST CO. BUILDING Tel. 271

"It's Good When It Comes From"
KLEINDIENST'S HOME BAKERY
Tel. Sewickley 551 436 Beaver St.

ISABELLA D. BALDWIN
NOTARY PUBLIC

MIMEOGRAPHING
TYPING INSURANCE
Tel. Sewickley 390 416 THORN ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

Cocomalt

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The best place to market after all"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-05-06-07

CLIFFORD H. BRANDT
Dry Cleaning
508 BROAD ST.
PHONE SEWICKLEY 1115

CAMPBELL'S
for MEN'S WEAR
White and Plain Colors in Broadcloth Shirts
Sleeveless S-W-E-A-T-E-R-S, latest styles
Ladies' Silk Hosiery and Undergarments
429 BROAD STREET

Ford
WITHERSPOON BROS.
535 BEAVER ST.

Village Beautician
M. MASTERSON
"Eugene" Permanent Waving
406 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 1085

SWARTHMORE

SUPLEE'S
HARDWARE STORE
Seeds, Fertilizers and Garden Tools
SOUTH CHESTER ROAD Phone 105

WILKINSBURG

Ser-Vus Company, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Two Stores for Your Convenience
825 Penn Avenue Penhurst 4129
611 Hay Street Penhurst 4823

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 NORTH SHERIDAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Golden Glow Cafeteria
38 NORTH GEORGE STREET
YORK, PA.
Fountain Lunch
Banquet Hall

NEW STYLES—NEW COLORS
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
BATHING SUITS
and ACCESSORIES
Our stocks are large and complete. The prices are the lowest possible.
STILLMAN'S, York, Pa.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK — Apartments or board-residence; facing the sea; terms moderate. MISS E. M. FOSTER, 18, Wellington Esplanade.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Every comfort for permanent guests and holiday visitors; close to sea; gas fires in bedrooms; terms moderate. MISS BAKER, 19 Cantelupe Road.

COMBE MARTIN, DEVON. "Homewood." Woodlands—Board residence; delightful position; minute sea; separate tables.

HOVE—Board residence, midday dinner; 3 minutes sea, garage ½ minute; terms from 35/-. "DEVON HOUSE," Norton Road.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, constant hot water; single from 45/- double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

SEAFORD—Midst trees and flowers; permanent or otherwise; buses pass for sea or country. Seaford 108. FUNNELL, The Poplars.

SHANKLIN, Isle-of-Wight—Guests received; lovely position on the sea front; tennis and golf club close; from 3 guineas MRS. GRIFFIN Marine Villa, Shanklin.

SOMERSET, Mendip Hills—Highly recommended, restful home, near Wells, Cheddar and Glastonbury. Proprietress, Sunnyholm, Cranmore, Shepton Mallet.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—The Links Guest House; uphill 1 minute sands; golf; every comfort; garage. Weston 1370. MRS. DOROTHY PAINE.

WORTHING—Small homely boarding house facing sea; good table; permanent visitors received; winter terms. M. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Road.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

ROCKROSE, TONGDEAN AVENUE, HOVE, SUSSEX Extension now complete. Stations: Brighton or Hove. Tel. Preston 3321.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

CORSETIERES

FOR SPENCER Dress Corsets and Uplift Supports consult MRS. F. A. CROSS, 7, Havelock Road, Preston, Lancs.

FLATS TO LET

SELF-CONTAINED unfurnished flat on first floor of detached house near Richmond Bridge, one large and two smaller rooms with kitchen and bathroom. Apply Box M-2008, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WORTHING—Sea front, Aug. and Sept., small furnished flat, self-contained; accommodates 2 people. SMITH, 45 Marine Parade.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

HOME-MADE FUDGES, toffees and candies, 2/- lb. Best quality ingredients. Send card, and will call with samples. EVANS, 22 Longfleet Road, Poole, Dorset.

HOME SHARING

COTTAGE—A lady would like to share cottage with married couple with part garden for own use; Dorset preferred. Box M-2011, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

SURREY HILLS on Kent border—Charming country residence, 6 acres lovely woodland and meadow; 2 large reception, 7 bedrooms; tennis; garage; £2300 freehold. Box M-2004, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA. Cotmandene — Well furnished comfortable house to let, any period, 2 reception and small study, 6 bed, bath, geyser, nice kitchen. CLEMENT NICHOLLS, 67 Regent Street, W. 1. Regent 5686.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—House to let furnished; charming seaside and country home, every comfort; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Apply Box M-895, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

DEVON, OKEHAMPTON—Furnished detached modern house for August, 5 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, electric light, garden, garage, £25. BAKER, Green Bank, Okehampton, Devon.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS—Georgian House to let few weeks, 6 bedrooms, 3 reception; 20 minutes Whitchurch, Andover, Newbury; servants remain. MRS. ARCHDALE, Wadwick House, St. Mary Bourne, Andover.

RUSTINGTON, SUSSEX—To let, well furnished small self-contained cottage adjoining beautiful home and garden; also accommodation 1 or 2 guests; own garden produce; tennis; garage; near sea, shops, etc.; moderate terms. Phone Rustington 442.

SOUTHBOROUGH—Furnished 4-roomed semi-detached farm cottage on bus route; convenient for towns and stations. Apply MRS. PODMORE, Nightingale Farm, Phone 66, Southborough.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

LESLIE GREENING, garden designer, silver medalist, international horticultural exhibition 1912; gardens, large or small, planned, made, altered; advice. Box M-415, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEACONSFIELD, Bucks., GARDEN COTTAGE—A comfortable home in beautiful surroundings; own tennis court and large garden is offered to share with 1 or 2; 35 minutes town, 6 miles Christian Science Society, MRS. GILBERT.

FRESHWATER BAY, Isle of Wight—Guests welcomed lady's house close sea, downs; good table; from 2½ gns. inclusive. DEEKS, Whitecliffe.

INVITATION—Many charming homes open to receive gentlefolk as paying guests. Those seeking accommodation or willing to accept guests, apply THE MURRAY ALLAN TRAVEL SERVICE, 7 St. James's St., London, S. W. 1. (Whitehall 7446.) Clientele extends throughout Great Britain, Europe and the United States of America.

I. O. W. NEAR COAST—Bungalow in 8½ acres; beautiful setting; services Newport (bus); married couple receive guests; moderate terms. LAMPRELL, The Hut, Ningwood, Isle of Wight.

PARKSTONE—Gentlewoman receives paying guests, small house, garden; near Christian Science society, bus route, golf, bathing. DRURY, Murree Cottage.

PARKSTONE—Comfortable home in charming locality; near Christian Science Society; golf, bathing; moderate terms. MRS. GOLDIE SCOTT, Lalbagh, Alton Rd.

WORTHING-SUSSEX — A few guests welcomed in comfortable home on sea front; moderate and inclusive terms. Proprietress, 163 Brighton Road.

WORTHING, Guest House, "Larks Spur," High Salvington—Lovely position, downs, quiet; separate tables, electric light; tennis, golf; garage.

POST WANTED

ARCHITECT, reinforced-concrete engineer, superintendent of works, would welcome employment of any kind. Box M-2009, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY (26) desires post, nursery governess or child's companion; musical, fond of games and walking; first lessons. BAKER, 252 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25.

MUSIC MISTRESS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O., requires post in school, full or part time; pianoforte, singing, aural, paperwork. Box M-2010, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ORGANIST
A.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.Mus.T.C.L. Requires post in Christian Science church. Box M-2010, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

RICHMOND, SURREY—Large furnished bed-sitting room, full or partial board; moderate; near Park River; bus route. 17 Kings Road.

SURREY—Cheerful bed-sitting room, lady, 15/- weekly; exclusive; partial board if required; on bus route. 39 Barmouth Road, Shirley.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 2467

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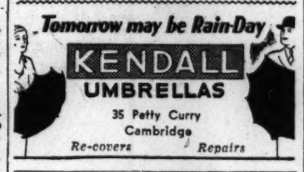

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Joseph F. Monier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The records do not contain much of Monier's history beyond the record of his achievement.

He was a French gardener and one of his duties seems to have been the transporting of plants in heavy cement tubs. These were bulky, cumbersome things, difficult to handle, and Monier conceived the idea of lightening the load by using the cement as a base and incorporating iron rods placed vertically in the cement.

This proved so successful, not only in lightening but also in strengthening the product, that he later embarked in the making of tanks and floors and, afterward, bridges. A patent was granted him in 1867.

The different nations of the world soon adopted his idea and now whenever you watch the progress of some great engineering project and see the long thin steel rods sticking out of the cement, give a thought to the gardener in France who first produced **reinforced concrete.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Pilate ("Reader," who says this word is generally sounded *Pi'-lit*)—Yes, in *rapid speech* the half-long (or "quick-long") *a* as in chaotic has an excusable tendency to widen into short *e* or short *i*. Attention, however, is invited to the discussion of half-long vowels in paragraph 75 of A Guide to Pronunciation in the opening pages of Webster's New International Dictionary. There it is stated that half-long vowel sounds (*a* in chaotic, mandate, ravage, etc.; *e* in event, descend, begin, etc.; *o* in obey; *u* in unite) "are short in actual quantity, but they are often called half-long vowels, since *in careful speech* they usually retain more or less of the quality of the long vowels to which they correspond."

In view of what is quoted, then, let those who will continue to read "Pilate" as *Pi'-lit*. We shall continue to recommend that *careful speakers* pronounce it *Pi'-late* (*a* as in mandate or chaotic). But here is a gentle hint to those who may have difficulty with this: try reading a bit more slowly with a trifle more attention to syllables.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Patriotism

"There is no greater patriotism than the employment of every effort toward the restoration of normal conditions."—*Senator L. J. Dickinson.*

Spiritual Renewal

"A spiritual depression preceded the financial and economic collapse, and until there is a spiritual renewal there will be no real recovery."—*Dr. Joseph Fort Newton.*

Exposing Alcohol

"Education of the public mind concerning the evils of alcoholism and a more rigid enforcement program are essential to the material and moral development of our people."—*Henry H. Horton, Governor of Tennessee.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Note on the times—Mail-order suit bought by a neighbor arrived with the pockets sewed up, and he's leaving them that way.

Dunbar's Weekly: We don't like jokes about giving this country back to the Indians who have suffered enough injustice already.

How to Recognize Anthems

Deacon Hemphill had just come home from a convention of his church in a large city. His wife was busily plying him with questions.

"I guess you heard a lot of swell singin' in the big church?" his wife asked him.

"Yep! but they sang mostly a lot of them anthems," the deacon replied.

"What's anthems?"

"Well, I don't know jist 'zactly how to explain that to you, but it's like this: Suppose I was to say to you, 'The cows are in the pasture.' That wouldn't be an anthem. But supposin' I said: 'The cows, the cows, the spotted cows, the brindle cows, the mooley cows, are in the pasture, pasture, pasture.' That would be an anthem."—*Capper's.*

Aha!

Teacher: "'My father had money' is in the past tense. Now, if I said 'My father has money,' what would that be?"

Bright Boy: "Pretense."

The Other Way Round

"Was your landlord put out when you told him you couldn't pay your rent?"

"No, I was!"—*Unidentified clipping.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

'TIS one thing to
be tempted,
Another thing to fall.
—SHAKESPEARE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repayment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

ACTIVITIES of the bonus army here have not been without manifestations of love and brotherly feeling. Recently a truckload of food was brought into camp by eight German and Austrian war veterans. All eight had won decorations for valiant fighting against the very men to whom they were now offering their gifts of food.

They were welcomed and cheered by the former soldiers and were asked to make a speech. Their spokesman said that they had come to the United States to make their homes, and loved the American people and the veterans. They expressed gratitude to the American nation because of the many shiploads of food sent to Germany after the war and they were grateful to the veterans because of the humane treatment they had given the German soldiers when they were marching homeward from the trenches after the Armistice was signed.

They said that their offering was only a small reparation for the kindness and help that the United States and the veterans had extended to the German and Austrian people after the World War.

The Children's Corner

Blossoms for Mrs. Scroggins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH silk hat in hand, Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins tiptoed along the rows in his garden in Boston Common, admiring the glossy green of the leaves

Mr. Scroggins Put the Blossom in His Buttonhole.

and smelling the freshness of the morning.

"Something new," he said to himself, leaning over and fingering a bright red blossom. "I'll pick it and take it home to Mrs. Scroggins." And the old squirrel twisted off the blossom and put it in his buttonhole because Mrs. Scroggins would see it as soon as she saw him; ask him what it was, whereupon he would take it forth from the buttonhole and present it to his wife with a bow and smile.

Bert, the third assistant gardener, appeared from under a cabbage leaf. His toad face wrinkled in a good-natured greeting to Scroggins and he tugged at where his cap would have been had he been wearing one, which he never does.

"What's that?" said Bert, pointing to the Scroggins lapel.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins. "I—well—that—is—to tell you the truth, Bert my boy, I don't know what it is, but I'll show you where it came from." And he led Bert to where the bright red blossom had been before he picked it.

Bert scratched his head, "You didn't want it to grow any more?"

Scroggins beamed at Bert. "It had grown enough for me, Bert. It was just the pretty thing I wanted to take home to Mrs. Scroggins." Bert again tugged at where the cap would have been, at mention of the name of the Gardener.

"Well, Mr. Scroggins, you know best," said Bert, "but I don't ever pick a scarlet runner blossom."

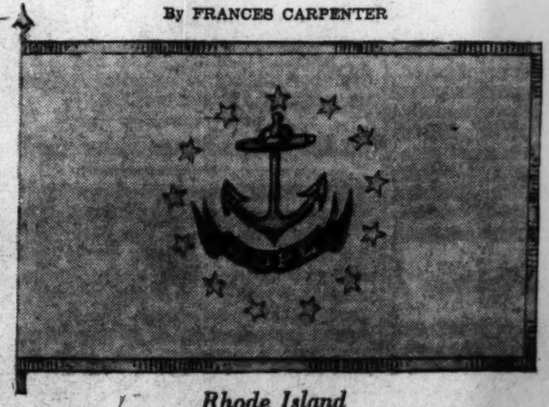
"Oh, that's what it was," said Scroggins.

"Nothing else," said Bert. "Scarlet runners are new with us this year. If you'd let that stay on the vine it would have been a lovely bean."

Scroggins poked his cane into the soft soil. "Quite so, Bert," he said. "Some of the blossoms there on the vine will be beans. But this blossom is going to be my morning greetings to Mrs. Scroggins." And the old squirrel stepped toward Ulmus Americana (American elm) with that light in his eye which always is there after a walk before breakfast.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



Rhode Island

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag is white, the anchor is gold. The streamer is blue with gold letters and the 13 stars, the border and staff of the flag are gold.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is thought that Rhode Island was so named because a certain island in Narraganset Bay was thought to resemble the Isle of Rhodes, which belonged to Greece. The original name of Rhode Island was "Providence Plantations."

Rhode Island's nicknames are "Little Rhody" and the "Plantation State." For its motto, the State has chosen the word "Hope." The State flower of Rhode Island is the little violet, which is perhaps fitting because this State is the smallest of the states in the Union.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the thirteenth star in the American flag stands for Rhode Island.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

Rime-O-Grams

No. 11

Famous Women

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty

What is your score?

1.
In the broad field of science
She holds highest honor;
While praises and prizes
The world showers on her.

2.
A charm Oriental
Around her name hovers;
The pearl and the serpent,
The legions of lovers.

3.
An Indian maiden
A foreigner married;
They called on the king
When in England they tarried.

4.
A reign of long years
So filled with success
It truly outrivaled
The days of Queen Bess.

5.
Admired by the French,
Beloved by the Scots,
To the close of her time
Entangled in plots.

The names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 11."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Eight miles of railroad rails were recently ordered for installation on board two train-carrying vessels?

Unable to scream satisfactorily themselves, Constance Bennett, Ruth Chatterton and other actresses employ substitutes for this work?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Eskimo Puzzle.

SKINS
DOGS
POLAR
SNOWY
COLD (IGLOO.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Germany at the Crossroads

THE current of political and popular thought since the war has flown strongly in democratic channels. It was felt everywhere that citizens should be masters of their own destiny, and should not be drilled and disciplined by a superior authority over which they had no control. Certain countries seemed to stand outside this stream of republican liberty; but even these countries were not as exceptional as at first sight appeared.

In Spain a dictatorship was imposed, but it was swept away, and the monarchy with it, by irresistible public sentiment. In Italy, Fascism is theoretically opposed to democratic institutions; but there is no doubt that in practice Signor Mussolini enjoys the confidence and the esteem of the majority of Italians. Generally, there has been a formidable push against the old institution of monarchy. Three emperors and a score of kings were swept away.

There are those who now discern the signs of reaction in Europe. It is suggested that there may be, before many months have passed, the preliminaries of a restoration in Germany. Already something like a military dictatorship has been established; and the strength of the movement, which is essentially antiparliamentary, led by Hitler, is unquestionable. It is being said that the Crown Prince, whether as President or as Regent, will sooner or later govern Germany in the stead of Marshal Hindenburg.

These predictions may be premature or they may be false. But certainly considerable sections of the German people are disposed to challenge the Constitution of Weimar. The conditions in which the Republic was founded and has lived could hardly have been more unfavorable. It was born in the trenches and was the child of defeat. Despite the flight and the repudiation of the Kaiser, the Versailles Treaty was fastened like a millstone around the neck of the German people. The humiliations inflicted on Germany for a long period of years have been associated with the Republic, though in fact they would have been inflicted under any other régime.

Germany was deprived of large tracts of territory. It lost its colonies. It was given an inferior military status. Its prestige was shattered. The Rhineland was occupied, and, with doubtful legality, the Ruhr was likewise occupied by foreign soldiers. The Saar has not yet been restored. The weight of reparations drove Germany into bankruptcy. Not only was the state ruined, but whole classes of the population were reduced to poverty and indeed to misery. Germany has been a victim of the economic recession which has thrown many millions of workers out of employment.

It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that there should be discontent. Certainly Germany has had no lack of wise statesmen who have, with great skill, piloted the country to something like its rightful place among the nations. It has played a leading part in all the European discussions of the last few years. Yet there has been delay, and a strange inability on the part of Germany's neighbors to recognize that no nation can be kept permanently down, and some of the most important of Germany's demands are still resisted.

Moreover, the Constitution of Weimar itself is open to criticism. The relations of the different states, of which Germany is composed, to the Reich, are anomalous in some respects, and difficulties have undoubtedly arisen. Again, the Constitution itself permits the virtual setting aside of parliamentary government, and with such government becoming almost impossible in the clash of parties, recourse has been had to decrees.

It is not, then, surprising that Germany should feel the need not only of a strong external policy, but of internal reforms. The public is apt to blame the existing Government, and even the existing régime, for its misfortunes. Seen in retrospect, the monarchy appears better than the republic. There is disorder and clamor and commotion; and many Germans would welcome the imposition of a precise and forceful will. Such are the explanations that may be given of a possible revulsion of feeling.

But they do not justify the abandonment of the republican experiment, which has not been fairly tested. It is to be trusted that better counsels will still prevail, and that the German democracy will prove itself capable of weathering the storms and of reaching a secure haven.

What the Tariff Did in Iquitos

A NEW illustration of the toll of tariffs on living and trade conditions in certain sections of the world comes from the Brazilian jungle. Dr. Herbert Spenser Dickey, who has been conducting a "dude" expedition overland from Ecuador to the Amazon, has been sending back reports of his observations en route. Recently he told of a prosperous community which he had just visited. The story came as a refreshing breath of cool air into the midst of a discouraged company. Those who read it rejoiced to know that in Iquitos, Peru, happy times had come again, for this town has had more than its share of difficulties.

Only recently the Iquiteños had developed a lucrative mahogany trade. This so impressed the leader of the "dude expedition" that he made it the subject of a report. In his latest communication to the New York Times, in terse and dramatic phrase, Dr. Dickey says: "In my last story . . . I told of the very definite . . . wave of prosperity . . . in mahogany logs. I should have said ephemeral prosperity, for my story was hardly in the mail before the United States Government clapped a $3 duty on every 1000 feet of the only valuable export remaining to the Peruvian Amazon and the business died."

Then follows a description of the magnificent Brazilian steamer which had just arrived in Iquitos with two lighters on which were to be loaded 1,000,000 feet of mahogany logs. The radio brought news of the tariff and, according to Dr. Dickey, "the mahogany logs were left at Iquitos to rot so far as anyone knows." Dr. Dickey believes that the statesmen who framed this clause might have reconsidered their action if they had had his chance of talking with the people who have been exporting logs to the United States and buying North American dry goods, tools and other manufactured articles. These Peruvians swear "that never again will they purchase a nickel's worth of our products." This is the result of a tariff which has "plunged the entire Peruvian Amazon into the deepest despair."

Iquitos, of course, is relatively unimportant. Few know where Iquitos is. When Iquitos is looked upon, however, as a link in a chain of demand, its present tragedy assumes a truer meaning. The world is composed of many "Iquitos." It is the accumulated demand of all of them that keeps factories going. Iquiteños cannot demand when they are kept from supplying. Tariffs do have a tendency to curtail supplying; and when Mr. Smith receives a cable canceling an order for 1000 pairs of shoes from Señor Gomez in Iquitos the explanation will be found on a page in the Congressional Record in Washington.

Getting Together on Relief

TO AN even greater extent than previous reconstruction legislation, the pending $2,100,000,000 unemployment relief bill has made of the United States's lawmaking machinery a parliament of three estates—the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President. The meetings which President Hoover has held last night and this morning with legislative leaders mark a salutary departure from red tape.

The conference committee in charge of the unemployment relief bill in Congress reported to the two houses a compromise measure that came closer to complying with the President's recommendations than did either of the measures referred to the committee—the Wagner bill from the Senate or the Garner bill from the House. Yet there was the prospect of a veto.

One of the points of presidential objection is quite understandable. It would be unwise to authorize the Government-sponsored Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money directly to individuals. But it should not be difficult to eliminate this clause from the general section which represents an important concession to the President's views—a section from the House bill which empowers the finance body to lend directly to industrial corporations of sound standing instead of relying solely on normal banking channels.

Preference still will be given to loans for "self-liquidating" improvements by state or local governments in the use of the $1,500,000,000 by which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's resources would be increased, this also in accord with President Hoover's policies.

There probably is merit also in the President's counsel that the $300,000,000 provided for loans to states for direct relief of destitution should be made available to various regions according to need, rather than according to population. Already the conference committee report had made this change as to one-third of the amount.

Finally, however, it is stated that Mr. Hoover still objects to the appropriation for public works of the type he calls nonproductive, though this figure has been whittled down at various stages from $1,000,000,000 or more in the proposals of a few weeks ago to $300,000,000 as it now stands. Thus reduced, this ought not to be a serious bone of contention. The situation has passed the point where there can be any question about the need of large-scale relief legislation, and many believe that every item of public construction which can be reasonably set in motion will be helpful. Further delay or haggling will tend to aggravate the need and vitiate the result.

It is to be hoped that a veto and a prolongation of the congressional session will be avoided. Disagreements between the legislative branch and the Chief Executive in recent years usually have found public sentiment on the side of the Executive. In this instance, however, Congress has done a generous share of compromising and might readily gain prestige at the expense of presidential popularity. When Mr. Hoover has won so much in his relief policies, the country probably would be glad to see him show a degree of pliancy in accepting the public works feature of the conference bill.

St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Progress

RECENTLY one of the largest of Canadian passenger liners on the Great Lakes, chartered by the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, brought a holiday party down the St. Lawrence River as far as Brockville. The trip marked a new stage of the progress of the St. Lawrence deep waterway. The opening of navigation through the new Welland Canal allowed the liner to pass down from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario—from the level above Niagara Falls to the level below. Work at the outlet immediately east of Lake Ontario, straightening and deepening the international channels through the Thousand Islands, opened the way for Detroit's fraternal visit on an upper lake ship to the Ontario town of Brockville.

It would have been possible to have cruised twelve miles farther down the river, over a beautiful expanse of inland water, through fine farming country on both sides, to Ogdensburg in New York State, with Prescott on the Canadian side. Below Prescott, however, the St. Lawrence rapids begin. Smaller river craft do navigate the rapids. It is a thrilling, though comfortable, trip over the stretches of river where about 2,000,000 horsepower will be developed when the river is harnessed for electric power purposes. Below the rapids at Montreal, the path to the ocean is open for liners of the Atlantic service.

Whether the ocean liners will find it profitable to ply further inland than Montreal may perhaps be tested ten years hence. In the meanwhile, the upper lake liner's trip through the Thousand Islands may be taken as a harbinger of new passenger shipping enterprise to come. There is everything to be said for it along the glorious expanse of inland water where the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack fly as the emblems of neighborly accord in North America.

A Money's Worth of Peace

FROM various quarters the League of Nations is being strongly urged to enter the path of ruthless economy. It is pointed out that virtually every one of its members is finding it difficult, if not impossible, to balance its budget, and that therefore the burden of helping the League to balance its own has become more than they can bear.

This plea for economy is so overwhelmingly justified as to appear timorously inadequate for the needs of the hour. If the League members want to be truly businesslike about these efforts in the interests of peace—and why not?—surely this is the time to make the League a downright paying proposition.

But surely the way to economize is not to pull down activities which it has taken years to build up, but to support these activities and make them thrive.

The way to economize is not to pick at the petty expense slips of the Secretariat, the International Labor Office and the World Court while wasting enormous energy as well as vast sums in blocking disarmament negotiations. To clear the way for these negotiations and carry them to a genuine disarmament treaty would in itself save more money than the League could ever spend.

The critics of the League's alleged wastefulness fallaciously taunt "Geneva" for not having "reached a single decision after five months' talk." They appear to be deliberately forgetful that "Geneva" does not make decisions. It is the members of the League themselves who must make the decisions—not Geneva. To facilitate agreement at Geneva is the best means to the greatest economy.

Let the League members and the United States in coöperation with the League carry out their Geneva commitments, ratify and apply conventions, act upon reports and abide by the World Court's verdicts if they want more than their money's worth of peace. Let this capital of peace be consolidated, not dismantled for the sake of misguided and short-sighted economy.

Obviously, if there is any leakage or inefficiency in the League or in its permanent organizations, it should be eradicated. But the League mechanism is widely recognized to be inexpensive, and efficiently managed. The 1932 budget called for an expenditure of $6,750,000, the highest in the League's history, or about one-third the cost of one battleship. It is owing to the scarcity of practical encouragement; to the apathetic and not infrequently hostile indifference of the national departments charged with the care of international decisions, and the reluctance of too many League members to give as well as to take, that much of its potentially fruitful work is allowed to run to seed.

It is up to every nation to turn this work into a rich harvest by boldly taking a lead in, rather than paying lip service to, international coöperation. The day they will make full use of instead of offering passive resistance to collective action of the League, the nations are certain to make their share in its cost a golden investment in terms of peace, social progress and prosperity. They owe it to themselves to start this economy move now.

Oh, Say Can You Sing—

SOMEWHERE among the easy-going bills which drift sluggishly through the various channels of the United States Congress, there is a measure designed to make compulsory the ability to sing or recite the national anthem by all officers and employees of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The United States needs more "singing in the bathtub," and what more effective way to get it than through the passage of a law compelling not only government workers but all the people to learn to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." What a symphony of discord would be in prospect when great numbers of persons who do not know a musical note from the bray of a donkey and whose efforts to negotiate the scale sound like a banshee uprising, got together for compulsory practice of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Evidently, though, the author of the measure fully recognized the prospective result of trying to make canary birds of bullfrogs and provided a loophole of escape by inserting the words "or recite" into the proposal that "no person shall enter upon any civilian or non-civilian office, position, employment, or enlistment in any branch or service of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia unless such person has learned to sing the national anthem from memory."

Editorial Notes

American explorers are said to have found the Tower of Babel in Mesopotamia. Reporters at the two American political party conventions last month found it in Chicago.

The immigrant who, landing at New York forty years ago and starting as a bootblack, accumulated $176,500 at his trade, may well be held up as a shining example.

Will Governor Roosevelt's plan for unemployment relief through reforestation bring the country "out of the woods"?

The mean temperature on the planet Saturn is about 300 degrees below zero, leaving no doubt as to its being mean.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Rise of Mr. McAdoo—Wet-Camp Strategy

AT THE present moment it looks much as though two results of the Chicago Democratic convention had been the elimination of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith as a national figure and the reëstablishment of Mr. William G. McAdoo as a power within the party. Mr. Smith's eclipse will be less the result of his defeat in the convention than of his subsequent attitude. Politicians do not like what they call a "sorehead." Had the New Yorker come swiftly to the front after the Roosevelt nomination and moved to make it unanimous he would have held the really powerful position he has sacrificed. Instead he remained in his hotel, rushed back to New York, and even to the present moment has not manifested any purpose of supporting the ticket.

This attitude is the most certain assurance of political obscurity. Whatever local prominence Governor Smith may retain, his leadership, nationally, is gone. Mr. McAdoo, on the contrary, has greatly strengthened himself. Whether he foresaw the possibilities of the Garner candidacy when he threw himself unreservedly on the side of the Texan in the California primaries I have no way of knowing. Many of his friends thought at the time that he had blundered seriously, for it may be recalled the revolt in the House which seemed to wreck the Garner leadership came just before the vote in California. But looking back on the whole affair in the light of present knowledge it would look like a piece of extraordinary political prescience.

Mr. McAdoo was and is a candidate for the United States Senatorship from California. His prospects were not promising, for the State does not often go Democratic, and is little likely to this year with one of its favorite sons a candidate for the Presidency. Two months ago it was evident that Roosevelt would be about 100 votes shy of the necessary two-thirds vote and that Governor Smith was determined to stop him. The Texas delegation was already assured to the Speaker, and it was clear that with California he would have enough votes to pull Roosevelt out of the hole. Precisely that happened. An ancient political grudge was repaid and a friend served.

There are reports that Mr. McAdoo was balked in part of his program by Speaker Garner's insistence on having the vice-presidential nomination for himself. I doubt this. Mr. McAdoo is not the type that aspires to the Vice-Presidency. As matters now stand, he should be the most influential member of the Roosevelt Administration, should there be one, and the great gray building of the Treasury Department may again shelter him as its chief.

Some say the Democratic convention was by far the more enthusiastic of the two gatherings at Chicago. Certainly it was the noisier. Most assuredly it was the more turbulent. There were bigger crowds in the streets, livelier scenes in the hotels and above all the most disorderly packed galleries I have ever seen.

* * *

One of the pre-convention mysteries was what had become of the tickets for admission. They certainly were not in the hands of delegates, officials or public men in attendance upon the convention. Particularly was this true of those in the Roosevelt group. I know one United States Senator who was a delegate-at-large who had to buy a ticket to assure entrance for his wife. Delegates and public men who in earlier conventions had bundles of tickets were destitute this year. The explanation was found in the sessions at which the platform was presented, and that at which candidates were nominated. No opposition to the dripping wet plank was tolerated by the galleries, and speakers like Mr. McAdoo were howled down when their opposition to "Al" Smith became evident. The admission tickets had gone to the Smith-liquor machine. Its methods of participating in the debate reminded me of Carlyle's description of "the Mountain," or public galleries in the French revolutionary convention, that howled for the lives of the Girondists and forced the deputies to supply the guillotine with its daily tribute.

* * *

Amid the continuing discussions of the political platform planks on prohibition, it is worth while to recall the utterances of Col. Raymond Robins before the resolutions committee of the Republican convention. With admirable lucidity he pointed out the grave danger of any attempt to ratify a constitutional amendment by conventions, instead of by the action of state legislatures, as has hitherto been the practice. He called attention to the fact that delegates to such conventions would be subject to none of the regulatory acts which cover election to legislative or executive offices; that as a rule they would be men without established political positions or ambitions and therefore less subject to restraint upon their actions than the men who hoped to continue to hold seats in the legislatures, and seek preferment.

He even asserted, and I have no doubt truthfully, that no law existed compelling the elections of such delegates, and that in some states the governors might appoint all the members, a condition which would lend itself if not to corruption, at least to the creation of a one-sided body.

Books of Current Interest

A Plea for Stability

Business Looks Into the Unforeseen, by Wallace Brett Donham. New York: Whittlesey House. $2.50.

DEAN DONHAM of the Harvard School of Business Administration caused something of a sensation a year ago when in his book, "Business Adrift," he massed his influential support back of high tariffs. Not many economists of standing are venturesome enough nowadays to argue the case for prohibitive tariffs. About 1000 of them in 1930 called upon President Hoover to veto the Hawley-Smoot bill, though they did so at the eleventh hour. Mr. Donham's plea, coming so soon after this demonstration, inevitably attracted considerable attention.

But the "rugged individualist" found little consolation when he read below the headlines. Neither the inefficient factory nor the decrepit industry was the object of the Harvard dean's solicitude. As he elaborates his theory in this new book, it is based on the need of social planning, the controls in which would put an end to *laissez faire*, the gospel of the rugged individualist in every domain but that of the tariff. Tariffs "and other similar devices" are viewed as necessary "defense mechanism" behind which to plan a new social order which would overcome or partially nullify credit strain, unemployment and the farm problem. In vindicating the necessity of "insulators" against competition from abroad, he says:

> I make this suggestion not out of narrow nationalism but from a deep-seated belief that for the immediate future at least the hope for international stability, while the world is in process of industrialization, with all that industrialization implies, lies in the direction of reducing the points of possible friction among nations until they come within the understanding of our leaders. We need more nearly self-sufficient communities, both to eliminate causes of friction and to reduce marketing costs.

* * *

Those who have been brought up in the belief that a true internationalism lies only along the road of economic freedom, will find it hard to accept Mr. Donham. But great changes are visible in the world, which call for mental adjustment. In the economic sphere internationalism is talked just as enthusiastically as of yore, but nationalism is practiced even more strenuously. Selling abroad is encouraged by high pressure salesmanship, which is ready to hand out below-cost prices, rebates, commissions and longer credit terms than ever a domestic buyer could get. But buying abroad—that has almost become an international crime! Money has been shoveled out to needy borrowers. But let them attempt to repay, and they will find themselves confronted with tariff walls and other signs marked "verboten."

No wonder there is now a cry for *some* system, instead of the present lack of system. But before the kind of "autarchy" that Mr. Donham envisages can come into effect, there must be some clearing up of the débris of the old lack of system. As one would expect, the author of "Business Looks Into the Unforeseen" is logical enough to make provision for the need. To keep out imports means that you cannot send out exports. Realizing this, he would recall the army of commercial attachés and trade commissioners retained at all world marts and world capitals by the United States Government. He would make "appropriate" settlements of war debts. In his regret over the private debts contracted abroad by American citizens, he seems also to see that his program would have to envisage "appropriate settlements" in this sphere of obligations at the same time. If the debtor is outside the group of nations devoted to exclusive trading, it would find it difficult, if not impossible, to make its remittances.

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Perhaps Mr. Donham's great contribution lies in his encouragement of that thinking as a "social organism" which he declares we have not yet learned. When the time comes for developing a plan to carry into action, he is one man who should not be overlooked.

H. B. ELLISTON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Banking in Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your issue of May 11 quotes Senator Glass of Virginia as saying that Canada has sixteen banks. Canada has only ten banks, more the result of mergers than failures. The most recent failure was the Home Bank, in 1923.

Canada's ten banks are, more or less in order of gross assets:

Bank of Montreal.
The Royal Bank of Canada.
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
The Bank of Nova Scotia.
The Bank of Toronto.
The Imperial Bank of Canada.
The Dominion Bank.
Banque Canadienne Nationale.
Banque Provinciale du Canada.
Barclay's (Canada).

The first are the "big three," one or other of them with branches in Central and South America and elsewhere, as well as in every province. The Bank of Nova Scotia still has its nominal head office in Halifax, but its executive direction is from Toronto, and it is a thoroughly national institution; and its friends claim that it is the soundest of them all. The Toronto, the Imperial and the Dominion also conduct a nation-wide business.

The French-Canadian banks concentrate almost entirely in Quebec, although they have branches in some other French-speaking communities.

The youngest Canadian bank is Barclay's, a subsidiary of Barclay's Bank in the United Kingdom. The Canadian objective is understood to be a national business, although its offices at present number only two—Montreal and Toronto.

Undoubtedly, as your report intimates, the size of the Canadian banks is one reason for the absence of failures in recent years. But there probably are other reasons. One is, in fact, that banks cannot loan against immovable property—in other words, they do not loan on mortgage, although such security is permissible as additional collateral for loans already made. Secondly, there is Section 88 of the Bank Act, which sometimes is criticized from other points of view, but which aids in protecting banks.

I have not Section 88 before me, but I think I am safe in defining it as a means whereby a bank may appropriate to itself a prior claim on inventory and other floating assets of creditors. In the event of bankruptcy, therefore, the bank loan is not thrown in with the ordinary creditors' claims.

Although Canadian banks all have bond departments, they have not become investment bankers in the broad sense of the term. Their activities in this connection are confined to dealing in government and municipal bonds, or, at most, to the highest grade utility bonds. This is probably a recent trend, and there is some disposition to frown on it.

Canadian trust companies have no counterpart in other countries excepting probably Australia. Trust companies here are depositories, paying higher rates of interest than do the chartered banks, and they also issue guaranteed investment certificates for fixed terms. They loan on mortgage and act as trustees, executors, real estate managers and perform other miscellaneous services. Some of these concerns are substantial in size, with branches in principal cities, and others are comparatively small.

Similar to these are the mortgage companies. The principal difference is that loan-company investments are confined to government and municipal and other "trustee" investments and to first-mortgage loans. Montreal has a savings bank, privately owned, similar to those operating in most states, but the only other savings institution is that of the Province of Ontario.

Toronto, Ont. ANDREW OLIGHANT.